FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BUDAPEST PAPER LAUDS SALT II AGREEMENT

LD250914 Budapest MTI in English 0600 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 24 (MIT)--The Hungarian press continues to devote eminent attention to the international significance of the Soviet-American peak and the conclusion of the SALT II agreement.

The HSWP central organ "NEPSZABADSAG" carries a leading article in the Sunday [24 June] issue, emphasizing:

"Seven years of diplomatic efforts were concentrated on bringing the agreement into existence. No one's merits are being diminished when we state: The chief credit for having it completed is due to the Soviet diplomacy which on its own part countered the zigzags of the other side with straightforward non-zigzag replies in a patient, consistent diplomatic battle. In Vienna, where the final cord of negotiations was struck, we have witnessed the eminent personal effect that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, sparing neither strength nor energy, has exercised. Hungary, together with the rest of socialist countries, has full-heartedly supported these efforts, the success of which has been noted with satisfaction by our public opinion."

As to the implementation of the agreement, the paper refers to Moscow's clear-cut stand that the Soviet Union is ready to take action and to do even more. NEPSZABADSAG quotes the joint declaration that the Political Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Supreme Council and the Council of Ministers had made when emphasizing that not an inch of deviation from the agreement is admissible and that the Soviet Union is ready to fully meet the obligations it had assumed and expects from the other side a similar attitude to the question.

"This warning is as timely as it can be," the paper continues. "Helsinki has taught us that every success achieved for detente stimulates its opponents to become all the more active. Now that the treaty has been signed in Vienna, feverish activity in the American Senate is being stepped up by those who would do anything to founder the SALT II. Enormously much now depends on the American statesmen's sense of responsibility and steadfastness, on their insistence to carry into effect a treaty which the President of the USA has signed."

"SALT II is apt to pave the way for the process to be continued and completed, a way towards SALT III. Besides--on the strength of its political and psychologic effect--it is likely to promote the success of all negotiations which are carried on before other forums on the subject of military detente. The questions discussed currently at these various forums are interdependent in one way or the other and are likely in their entity to render irreversible what we have achieved in the way of political detente. With these combinations in mind did the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member states submit at their recent conference in Budapest a set of comprehensive proposals for concrete steps to be taken. Within the range of these substantial measures they proposed to convoke a conference for military detente and for the strengthening of trust, to be discussed by all the states who had been represented in Helsinki. It would be highly desirable for this conference to take place right in the year of Vienna," the article concluded.

PAPER ANALYZES USSR OIL POLICIES, RELATIONS WITH SATELLITES

AU261905 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 23 Jun 79 p 4 AU

[Aleko Haxhi article: "Oil in the Plundering and Expansionist Policy of the Soviet Social Imperialists"]

[Text] The Soviet Union occupies the first place in the world in the production of oil and gas, followed by Saudi Arabia, the United States and Iran. Holding this position in an international market short of oil and gas, particularly in the present conditions of the profound energy crisis experienced by the capitalist and revisionist countries, the Soviet Union is playing all its cards for its own expansionist and neocolonialist intentions, that is, to extend its own sphere of influence and to conquer new markets. Being the third largest exporter in the world, the Soviet Union currently supplies both East and West Europe and many countries on other continents with oil and natural gas. It exported 141 million tons of oil in 1977.

The largest export market for Soviet oil and gas includes the countries of the so-called socialist community. According to data published in the Soviet press itself, these countries will be supplied with 363 million tons of oil and 90 billion cubic meters of gas in the 1976-80 period. About 80 percent of the oil needs of these countries is met precisely by these exports. These countries are thus becoming dependent on the Soviet Union which has total control over the oil taps. Finding themselves in a profound energy crisis and politically and economically dependent on Moscow, these vassal countries are compelled to buy Soviet oil under extremely severe conditions, subjecting themselves to merciless economic plunder. Holding this monopoly of oil supplies, the Soviet Union exploits these countries primarily and above all through continual hikes in the price of oil and gas. The game of hiking oil prices has become a normal phenomenon of Soviet business. Thus, in 1975 a general review of trade relations between the Russian metropolis and its vassals was undertaken and led to an immediate hike of approximately 85 percent in the price of oil. The hike was even bigger for individual countries, reaching 131 percent in the case of Hungary. Other increases occurred in subsequent years, which led to a doubling of the price of oil last year. The same fate overtook the price of gas, which rose 30 percent in 1978 alone. These are now being followed by new rises. An increase of 2.3 percent was announced recently, the second this year.

The Soviet social imperialists are trying to justify this as a necessary measure dictated by international market situations, the high cost of extraction due to difficult conditions, the drop in the rate of production increases and other reasons of this nature. In fact, what lies concealed behind all this is the failure of the energy policy of the Soviet social imperialists, their efforts to shift the burden of the energy crisis experienced by the Soviet economy onto those countries and the desire to secure maximum profits. This is the same type of well-known practice implemented by the large oil monopolies in the Western world. Proceeding on this road of capitalist business--according to data published in the press--the Soviet capitalist monopolies have secured huge profits during the past 2 years alone, calculated to be about $6 billion.

In addition to the mode of prices, the Soviet social imperialists are also using another sophisticated method to plunder the economies of the vassal countries. Speculating on the "community of interests" and even "arguing" that these vassal consumer countries are even more interested than the Soviet Union in increasing the production of oil and gas, the Soviet Union is compelling the members of the "socialist community" to invest their capital, their financial material and human resources in the construction of energy projects on Soviet territory, in far away Siberia. One revisionist apologist admits in EKONOMITSKAYA GAZETA that since the large energy producing centers in the Soviet Union are shifting increasingly more toward the eastern regions, "this results in a considerable increase in expenditure," hence the energy problem within CEMA "can be resolved through the joint efforts of all members of the community on the basis of joining the financial, material and, in certain cases, the human resources of all members." An agreement was reached for the other countries to invest R9 billion in the Soviet Union for the construction of energy projects, primarily during the 1976-1980 period. Hungary alone will invest R1 billion. Calculating the profits secured by the Soviet social imperialists from this type of business, in addition to the profits they secure by speculating with prices, it follows that the price paid by the CEMA countries for Soviet oil and gas surpasses all levels of the international market.

To sell their oil at increasingly higher prices, the Kremlin leaders are threatening the vassal countries with the dangers of the energy crisis. The more serious the crisis becomes, the greater their pressure. The Soviet social imperialists leave no occasion unexploited to intensify their diktat. According to various experts, the tendency is for the dependence of these countries on Soviet supplies to increase. If they are currently covering 70 percent of their energy needs through their own resources, it is believed that this will sink to 50 percent by 1980. While the energy crisis is becoming increasingly more acute, Soviet Premier Kosygin, in a speech delivered recently during his visit to Czechoslovakia, called on the Czechoslovaks to "adopt strict measures to save oil and gas." These appeals and, simultaneously, the pressure exerted on the East European countries are connected with the ambitious plans of the Moscow rulers to use the energy resources to further their expansion in Europe and elsewhere. The Soviet gas pipelines go beyond the countries of East Europe. By 1980 the Soviet Union will export 25 billion cubic meters of gas to the West European countries (Austria, France, the FRG, Italy and so forth). And the matter does not lie with these resources alone, but also covers their byproducts, which command even higher prices in the world market. The use of natural gas for this purpose is one of the major objectives of the Soviet Union's energy policy in seeking to achieve expansion in world markets. From the sale of its oil and gas, as well as their byproducts to Western Europe in 1975, for example, the Soviet Union has profited some hundreds of millions of dollars.

Moscow sells its oil very expensively to the under developed countries. According to the Indian newspaper ECONOMIC TIMES, the Soviet Union sells oil to India at a price that is 30 percent higher than the oil it sells to West Germany. In implementing a neocolonialist policy, the sales of oil are accompanied by political pressure or severe economic terms. The Soviet Union asks to be paid in gold or hard currencies needed to buy Western technology. As the above-mentioned newspaper states: "To buy cheaply and to sell dearly is a normal practice of the imperialists, which is now being used by the USSR." The Soviet Union applies this policy also in buying oil and gas from the Arab countries. While it is itself a large producer of oil and gas, the Soviet Union imports considerable quantities from the Arab countries. [paragraph continues]

As a result of their low price, Middle East oil and gas have always attracted and continue to attract the interest of the Soviet Union. That is why Soviet social imperialism is stubbornly clashing with the other superpowers in this area, so rich in "black gold." The Soviet Union is the major purchaser of Iranian gas. For a long time it has also been importing natural gas from Afghanistan. That country's entire production of 2.7 billion cubic meters of natural gas in 1975 was imported by the Soviet Union. What has stimulated the Soviet Union's interests is not territorial proximity, but low prices. The Soviet social imperialists have imported and continue to import oil from the Middle East for the same reason. And while buying oil and gas cheaply, they sell it at higher prices, thus making big profits out of other countries. Facts indicate that Soviet oil "diplomacy" has been placed entirely in the service of the hegemonistic and expansionistic aims of the Kremlin's revisionist leadership.

LLESHI SENDS MESSAGE TO MACHEL ON MOZAMBIQUE NATIONAL DAY

AU241410 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 24 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to His Excellency Mr Samora Moises Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique:

It is my pleasure, on the occasion of Mozambique's national holiday, to convey to you best wishes for the happiness of the people of Mozambique and the prosperity of their country on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and personally.

ATA COMMENTS ON SPREAD OF RELIGION IN PRC

AU221408 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 22 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, June 22 (ATA)--The Chinese revisionists are intensifying their activity to spread the religious opium in the country, in order to put it in the service of their counter-revolutionary aims. The information media and the press of the country report about all the religious activities which take place in the country. The Chinese revisionists invite even priests from the Western countries to exchange experience in connection with the development of religion. The Chinese revisionists have put at the disposal of religion even study institutes. The XINHUA news agency reported that the religious research institute of Sinkiang is making studies on Islam. Up till now this institute has completed several religious works to put them in the service of the Muslim believers. The Chinese revisionists have encouraged the Islamic Association of China to publish the Koran.

It is also reported that the churches, mosques and pagodas throughout the country, which were formerly closed, have once again opened their doors, at a time when the revisionist authorities have also encouraged the construction of other religious institutions.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM KOSOVO--The delegation of the Academy of Sciences of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania led by Prof Aleks Buda, which signed a research and scientific agreement with the Academy of Sciences and Arts of the Autonomous Province of Kosovo, has returned to Albania. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 20 Jun 79 AU]

PREMIER STANKO TODOROV MEETS BULGARIANS IN MOSCOW

AU272000 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 27 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Stanko Todorov, leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the 33d CEMA session in Moscow, today met with an aktiv of Bulgarians working in the Soviet Union. Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary; Dimitur Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the Soviet Union, and Dimitur Dimitrov, first secretary of the BCP unified committee in the Soviet Union, were also present.

Comrade Stanko Todorov spoke about the main tasks that the party and the government are now resolving in the sphere of domestic (?economic problems).

Touching on the 33d CEMA session, he emphasized the unanimous evaluation of [words indinstinct] so that in 30 years CEMA could become the most dynamic economic community in the world.

In his talk Comrade Stanko Todorov also touched on issues of the international situation.

PETUR MLADENOV RETURNS HOME FROM TURKEY 27 June

AU271426 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 27 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, returned home from Turkey today. He paid a 2-day official visit there at the invitation of the Turkish foreign minister Gunduz Okcun. At Sofia airport Comrade Petur Mladenov was welcomed by deputy ministers of foreign affairs as well as by Turkish charge d'affairs ad interim in Bulgaria [name indistinct].

BTA REPORTS ON BCP DELEGATION VISIT TO ISRAEL

AU271522 Sofia BTA in English 1434 GMT 27 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 27 (BTA)--A delegation of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, led by Professor Nikolay Iribadzhakov, member of the Central Committee, was on visit to Israel from June 13 to 22 at the invitation of the CC of Israeli Communist Party.

The announcement published here informs that the delegation was received by Mr Taufiq Toubi, deputy secretary general of the CC of the Israeli Communist Party, and had talks with a delegation of the Israeli Communist Party, led by Mr David (Sasha) Henin, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Israeli Communist Party.

In a warm and friendly atmosphere information was exchanged on the activities of the two parties, and the most topical international issues and questions of the world communist and workers' movement were discussed.

It is underlined in the announcement that special attention was assigned to the Middle East situation.

The announcement tells that the separatist treaty signed by Begin and As-Sadat under U.S. tutelage, which cannot bring equitable and general peace, was unanimously denounced. Expressed are the stances of the BCP and of the Israeli Communist Party that the treaty's target is to liquidate the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

The Palestine autonomy plan, which is part of the separatist treaty, is nothing else but a new form of Israeli occupation of River Jordan's West Bank and Gaza Strip, the announcement states further.

The BCP and the Israeli Communist Party maintain that the separatist treaty goal is to form an imperialist military alliance aimed against the independence of the peoples and the national liberation movements in the Middle East, the Gulf area and Africa, against the USSR and the other socialist community countries. The two parties underlined their common stance that lasting, equitable and comprehensive peace could be achieved only after the pullout of the Israeli troops from the Arab lands occupied in 1967, after recognition of the rights to self-determination of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to establish their own independent state, and recognition of the right to independence, sovereignty and territorial intergrity of all states in that area, including Israel. The two sides also pointed out that only through peaceful negotiations with the participation of all parties involved, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, such decisions could be achieved.

The two sides sharply condemned Israel's interference in south Lebanon.

The announcement also points out that the BCP highly assesses the struggle of the Israeli communists for lasting and just peace in the Middle East, in defense of the rights of the working people and against discrimination of the Arab population in Israel.

It is pointed out that the anti-Soviet and antisocialist slandering campaign, launched by the imperialist countries and their tools in order to distort the truth about the life of the peoples of the USSR and the other socialist countries and to restore the spirit of the 'cold war' was denounced during the talks.

The delegation also condemned all manifestations of right and 'left' opportunism in the international communist movement and reaffirmed their determination to work for further consolidation of the unity of the world workers' and communist movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

After expressing satisfaction with the relations between the two parties, the delegations emphasized their readiness to develop and deepen cooperation between the Bulgarian and the Israeli communists.

OTECHESTVEN FRONT DISCUSSES 'SKYLAB' PROBLEM

AU271349 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 15 Jun 79 p 6 AU

[Mikhayl Ninkov article: "The Last Days of 'Skylab'--"When and Where Will the 'Sky Laboratory' Crashland?"

[Text] For a long time the "Skylab" space station, or "Sky Laboratory," as it would be called in Bulgarian, has been a cause of serious concern for NASA, and not only for NASA. What is the cause of the alarm?

Approximately one year ago the "Skylab" equipment seemed to be out of order. The space station began to lose altitude and, as experts say, was out of touch with ground control. In addition, the solar batteries supplying the station with energy stopped functioning. According to initial plans, the station was supposed to last for 7-10 years. Throughout that period tests were expected to be performed with the help of a spaceship able to shuttle between earth and space. The crews of the spaceship were supposed to maintain the station in orbit and prolong its existence.

However, the "shuttle" program was not completed. [words illegible] It was delayed because of shortcomings in the spaceship's equipment. In the meantime, however, "Skylab" entered an environment causing growing resistance and increasing orbital decay into the dense strata of the atmosphere.

In December 1978 NASA definitely gave up the experiment of raising "Skylab" to a higher orbit. The decision determined the fate of the space station.

In April 1978 "Skylab" was already rotating on a 320-340 kilometers orbit while the initial orbit was 427-439 kilometers. The station is losing a few kilometers of its altitude each day. That indicates that the end of "Skylab" is nearing. At the beginning the crash landing was envisaged for this month. However, according to the most recent calculations, the date is thought to be between 4 to 28 July 1979.

The unexpected end of "Skylab" once more demonstrates that man has not fully mastered space technology and that surprises are not to be excluded. In May 1973 [words illegible] the heaviest and largest space station was launched into space. "Skylab" weighs about 85 tons and is the size of a two-story building. The program for prolonged research in space and its influence upon man cost over 2.5 billion dollars. On 25 May 1973, 10 days after the "Skylab" launching, an "Apollo" spaceship linked up with "Skylab" with the following crew: Conrad, Weitz and Kerwin. The crew had an exceptionally [important?] [words illegible] task, not connected with the forthcoming research, but with the repair of damages [words illegible] as a result of vibrations cracks had appeared in the antimeteorite and heat isolation systems. Because of that the crew had to transport additional weights of 180 kilograms. The damaged parts were protected by a screen, which helped to keep down the temperature in the station to a normal 28 degrees Celsius. Despite those difficulties, the crew carried out the tasks within a period of 28 days and nights and the envisaged program was implemented. A second crew followed and stayed 59 days and nights on board "Skylab." The third crew, however, with astronauts Carr, Pogue and Gibson, broke the record of prolonged stay in space, spending 84 days and nights on board the station. The record, however, was broken in 1978 by the Soviet cosmonauts Kovalyonov and Ivanchenko, the crew of the "Salyut--6" space station, which spent 140 days and nights in space. With the work of the third crew, the "Skylab" research program was concluded. The basic goal--namely to determine the actual possibility of a prolonged stay in space and of work under conditions of weightlessness--was achieved.

All that, however, belongs to history. The end of the sky laboratory will come when it enters the 150 kilometer orbit. NASA specialists hope that at that altitude it might be possible to delay the crash landing by using a gyroscope and the additional jet engines for repositioning. Recent announcements indicate, however, that no (?delay) is possible. "Skylab" will burn up and while burning it will dissolve into more than 400 pieces. Danger stems from the fact that some of the pieces have a weight of more than 2 tons. On the other hand, it is not possible to direct the crash landing to an unpopulated area [words illegible]. Hence the alarm caused by "Skylab" in its last days of existence. The alarm was initiated by Richard Smith, director of the "Skylab" project himself. We can believe him. On the other hand, reassurance stems from the fact that the probability of the pieces hitting a human being is "very small." However, even if it is "extremely small," the probability still exists. That requires taking precautionary measures in areas where "Skylab" might crashland. Probably that will happen in a 150 kilometer-long band which is rather long--some people even say that the length could be about 5,000 kilometers. Large, populated areas are situated in the zone.

According to the majority of experts, the crash landing of "Skylab" will probably happen in Western Europe, in an area between 50 degrees north and 50 degrees south, [figures as published] which comprises the geographical positions of the FRG cities of Frankurt a.M., Darmstadt, and Mainz; the area extends in the direction of London. That is why West Germany has already taken precautionary measures to avoid the undesirable consequences of meeting with an univited guest. The French daily L'HUMANITE stated: "Let us hope that if it makes a hard landing, "Skylab" will not damage populated areas."

Let us hope so, indeed. In the meantime the case of "Skylab" once more demonstrates the necessity of cooperation on an international scale in the research and mastering of space. Competition should proceed along this line: Namely, how to join together, in the most useful manner, all material and human resources of modern mankind in order to master space with a minimum of loss and maximum of security to the advantage of a common and peaceful future. Actually, the joint "Soyuz" and "Apollo" flight was devoted to that goal. It demonstrated the advantages of a policy of peaceful coexistence which opens up vast prospects of cooperation in the sector of space research as well.

PAINTERS UNION CONGRESS CLOSES, ZHIVKOV ADDRESSES RECEPTION

AU221900 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 22 Jun 79 AU

[Summary] Tonight, at the "Georgi Kirkov" Hall in Sofia, the fourth congress of the Bulgarian painters ended. Throughout three days they reviewed activities in the arts sector accomplished during the last three years. Prof Aleksandur Obretenov, director of the Arts Theory Institute at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, was interviewed by a Radio Sofia reporter on the activities of the congress.

People's painter Prof Svetlin Rusev, chairman of the Bulgarian Painters Union, was reelected to the post of chairman of the union.

[Sofia BTA in English at 1835 GMT on 22 June 1979, in reporting on the Union of Bulgarian Artists meeting, notes that "a new board of managers and a control commission of the union were elected." People's artist Prof Svetlin Rusev was reelected chairman of the Union of Bulgarian Artists. People's artist Prof Sekul Krumov and Mr Dimitur Ostoich were elected first deputy chairmen of the union. Mrs Kalina Taseva was elected secretary of the union."]

"Tonight the leadership of the Bulgarian Painters Union gave a reception at the Sofia VIP Hotel on the occasion of the closing of the fourth congress of Bulgarian painters. The delegates were addressed and greeted by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, who expressed high appreciation for their work."

ZHIVKOV ADDRESSES SOCIALIST WAY OF LIFE CONFERENCE

AU252110 Sofia BTA in English 1843 GMT 25 Jun 79 AU

[Excerpts] Sofia, June 25 (BTA)--The socialist way of living is one of the focuses in which sociopractical, ideological, educational and theoretical problems of real socialism are concentrated. The socialist way of living is a synthesized index on the degree of maturity of the complex social organism as a whole rather than of its different parts.

These problems were reviewed at today's conference on the theme "The Socialist Way of Living". It was organized by the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, the Bulgarian Philosophy Society and the Bulgarian Sociology Association. The conference was attended by Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and State Council president of Bulgaria.

Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and State Council president of Bulgaria, too, delivered a speech. He spoke on matters concerning the socio-economic development of this country.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0930 GMT on 25 June adds: "Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee secretary and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Angel Balevski, State Council member and chairman of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; and Nikola Stefanov, BCP Central Committee Science and Education Department head, also attended the conference. Professor Bogdan Angelov read an extensive report. Additional reports will be read by Dr Vasil Momov, Dozent Lyuben Nikolov, and others."]

DEFENSE MINISTER DZHUROV ATTENDS ARMY LITERATURE CONFERENCE

AU270942 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 26 Jun 79 AU

[Summary] "The second all-army conference of young writers-soldiers took place on 26 June in Sofia. Army General Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, spoke at the conference."

In his speech Army General Dobri Dzhurov praised the efforts of the young writers, stressed their share in the ideological-aesthetic education of Bulgarian youth, and urged them to intensify the military-patriotic theme in their works.

BOZHINOV SPEAKS AT DIMITROV 97TH BIRTH ANNIVERSARY MEETING

AU221415 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Jun 79 p 3 AU

[Speech by Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee secretary and Council of Ministers deputy chairman, delivered at festive meeting in Sofia on 18 June on the occasion of the 97th birth anniversary of Georgi Dimitrov]

[Excerpt] Georgi Dimitrov, a great humanitarian, also was an ardent and tireless fighter against war as well as for peace and friendship among the peoples. Georgi Dimitrov's ideas are triumphing today in the mighty anti-imperialist and national-liberation movement and in the struggle for peace that is unprecedented in scope and in its offensive nature. The BCP steadily supports the struggles of the workers class against capitalist exploitation and also the sacred struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for freedom and national independence.

A convincing manifestation of Bulgaria's principled and constructive policy was Comrade Todor Zhivkov's visits to Angola, Mozambique, Yemen, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Mexico, Cuba and Greece.

Manifestations of the policy of peace and international cooperation also were the visits of such first leaders of fraternal socialist countries as Comrades Gierek, Ceausescu and Tsedenbal as well as the party-government delegation led by Janos Kadar which arrived today and also of such eminent leading figures of other countries as FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and others.

The peoples always have regarded and regard the Soviet Union as the main guardian of world peace and defender of human civilization. Peace is the basic trend in the foreign political activity of the CPSU and of the USSR and of the other socialist countries. Substantial and lasting successes have been achieved in the implementation of the Soviet peace program. [paragraph continues]

One must take into consideration, however, that the enemies of detente--imperialist circles, anticommunists and NATO militarists--are striving to halt the positive processes that are being carried out in the world arena. This is why the most urgent tasks facing mankind today are to halt the arms race and undertake a path toward disarmament, to continue detente in international relations, including in the military sphere, and to undertake realistic measures for strengthening trust among the people.

All people longing for peace welcome with deep pleasure the Vienna meeting between the leaders of the USSR and of the United States--Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter. We deeply believe that the SALT II treaty on limiting strategic offensive arms, which was signed a few hours ago, can establish a firm barrier to the further production and accumulation of destructive and costly weapons and will exert a propitious influence on detente.

Today, when the world communist movement has become the most organized and influential power in the world, the BCP, loyal to Georgi Dimitrov's legacies, makes its contribution to strengthening and intensifying the ranks of the communist movement under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, wages an uncompromising struggle against the rightist and "leftist" revisionism and make its contribution to the development of the world revolutionary process.

The recent Sofia theoretical conference of communist and workers parties reaffirmed the BCP's prestige and also demonstrated respect for its international policy. A large number of the eminent figures of the international communist movement taking the floor at that conference spoke with great respect for the work of Georgi Dimitrov and for his continuer Todor Zhivkov not only as leaders of the BCP but also as major figures of the international communist movement.

All Bulgarians welcomed with great pleasure and fully supported the noteworthy speech by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, to the 10th session of the seventh National Assembly on the foreign and domestic policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. This speech clearly, precisely and broadly outlined and revealed the basis and principles of our foreign policy, its unshakable loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, its deep love for peace and its deep belief in the need for peaceful coexistence among states of different social systems as well as Bulgaria's readiness to render assistance to the peoples struggling for freedom and social justice. Comrade Todor Zhivkov emphasized that the basic and main trend of our foreign policy is to further strengthen the fraternal alliance with the countries of the world socialist community.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria has decisively condemned the Chinese military aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and is in solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people. Our country categorically condemns the separatist deal between Egypt and Israel which brings no peace to the Middle East.

With its intensive and constructive policy, which is a continuation of the policy followed by Georgi Dimitrov, peaceful Bulgaria today in substance contributes to strengthening detente, to stabilizing the cooperation and the good neighborliness in the Balkans and to turning this area into an area and a factor of peace, the speaker said.

BRIEFS

LILOV RECEIVES CPCZ DELEGATION--On 19 June Aleksandur Lilov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP central committee, received a delegation of the CPCZ Central Auditing Commission led by Miroslav Capka, chairman of the commission. Comrade Lilov briefed the guests on the tasks being solved by the BCP and Bulgarian people at the present moment. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 19 Jun 79 AU]

AGREEMENT WITH AEG-Telefunken--Sofia, June 8 (BTA)--A general agreement on economic, industrial and technological cooperation between Bulgarian foreign trade enterprises and the West German concern AEG-Telefunken, was signed here today. The agreement, which is the result from the previous mutually advantageous cooperation based on industrial joint production, provides for expanding of ties and mainly in the electronic and electrical engineering industries. It makes up a legal basis for further materialization of mutually advantageous contacts. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1350 GMT 8 Jun 79 AU]

TANKER FOR USSR--The Ruse City shipbuilders yesterday presented the 2,150-ton tanker ship named "Lenanets"-2025 to the all-union association "Sudoimport." [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 May 79 p 6 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO COSTA RICA--Bogomil Gerasimov, Bulgaria's newly appointed ambassador to Costa Rica, has presented his credentials to Rodrigo Odio Carazo, president of the Republic of Costa Rica. [Text] [Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 21 May 79 p 2 AU]

GDR SCIENTIST MEETS DOYNOV--Ognyan Doynov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, today received Prof Manfred Schubert, president of the GDR Chamber of Technology, who is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the scientific-technical union central council. Talks on the cooperation between the scientific-technical organizations in Bulgaria and the GDR were held. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 30 May 79 AU]

THAI FIGURES MEET TANCHEV--Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union and first deputy chairman of the State Council, today received eminent political and public figures of Thailand led by [name indistinct], former minister of agriculture, who are visiting Bulgaria. Tanchev detailed for the guests the successes of our country in building a developed socialist society and the intensive work of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union for implementing this all-national cause. The mutual desire to develop Bulgarian-Thai relations in the interest of both countries was also expressed. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 30 May 79 AU]

UNESCO COOPERATION--Sofia, June 1 (BTA)--Today Bulgaria's UNESCO National Commission Board had a meeting here with Mr Syoma Tangian, UNESCO deputy director general on educational matters. He is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of Bulgaria's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Education. Mrs Maria Zakharieva, deputy minister of foreign affairs, made the guest familiar with the tasks of the national UNESCO commission and with the preparation work on the "Banner of Peace" international children's assembly to be held under the patronage of Bulgaria's State Council President Todor Zhivkov and of the UNESCO Director General Amadou Mahtar M'bow. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 1 Jun 79 AU]

STOYAN MIKHAYLOV ACTIVITIES--The funeral of Ilka Popova, famous Bulgarian singer, took place in Sofia today. Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, was one of those attending the funeral ceremonies. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 1 Jun 79 AU]

LEADERS AT CELEBRATION--A celebration marking the international day for the defense of the children, 1 June, was held at the Georgi Kirkov hall in Sofia today. Krustyu Trichkov, Drazha Vulcheva and Petur Dyulgerov attended the celebration. Radoy Popivanov, minister of national health, read a report. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 31 May 79 AU]

DOYNOV ACTIVITIES--Ognyan Doynov, Politburo member and BCP Central Committee secretary, received Nikolay Talyzin, USSR minister of communications, who is visiting our country. They exchanged opinions on questions concerning the bilateral cooperation in the field of communications equipment. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 25 May 79 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KUZNETSOV DELEGATION VISIT

Arrival in Moravia

LD271128 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, arrived in south Moravia today. After a welcome at Kunovice Airport by representatives of the region, the guests went to Gottwaldov, where they inspected the Svit national enterprise. The delegation is accompanied by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly; Dalibor Hanes, vice chairman of the Federal Assembly and chairman of the Chamber of Nations; and other officials.

Kuznetsov Gottwaldov Speech

LD280148 Prague CTK in English 1505 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Gottwaldov--The Soviet [word indistinct] Czechoslovakia contribute significantly to strengthening the whole socialist community and [word indistinct] communist and workers' movement, Vasily Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and first deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, said at a meeting with the working people in Gottwaldov, Moravia, Wednesday.

The signing of the SALT II treaty and other documents connected with it have become the [word indistinct] important event [words indistinct] is based on [words indistinct] of equality and equal security of the Soviet Union and the U.S. and takes into account both sides' interests. Full implementation [words indistinct] of the documents signed in Vienna will be a new opportunity for hindering the growth of nuclear rocket arsenals and guaranteeing their real quantitative and qualitative limitations, Vasily Kuznetsov said.

Vasily Kuznetsov pointed to the fact that the SALT II treaty and the results of the Vienna talks are endorsed by the nations of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries and have met with a positive response all over the world.

The Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and the other fraternal countries mainly orientate on the further expansion of the process of detente and strengthening of international security.

Czechoslovakia and its communist party rightfully have a great authority at the international arena and in the communist and workers' movement. Czechoslovakia's authority has been growing and strengthening and any attempts to harm it are doomed to failure. By its deeds, the Czechoslovak people has proved it fully supports the Czechoslovak Communist Party policy and is devoted to the ideals of socialism and [word indistinct] internationalism.

The Soviet people vocally approve [words indistinct] the home and [words indistinct] Soviet Party. The new Soviet constitution further develops and expands socialist democracy. In the past two years alone a number of important bills were passed. Legality and the legal order have been strengthening. All this refutes the hypocritical slander in the West about an alleged "violation of human rights" in the socialist countries and is a convincing victory of socialist democracy, Vasily Kuznetsov said.

## Indra Gottwaldov Address

LD280142 Prague CTK in English 2110 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Gottwaldov, Moravia--The alliance with the Soviet Union is in full harmony with the vital national interests of the Czechs and Slovaks. Therefore it will remain forever the pillar of Czechoslovakia's home and foreign policy, Communist Party Presidium member and Czechoslovak Federal Assembly chairman Alois Indra stated on Wednesday.

Speaking at a meeting of a delegation of the USSR [word indistinct] Soviet with Czechoslovak workers at Gottwaldov Alois Indra stressed that throughout [words indistinct] the Soviet Union has been the hope of peace-loving mankind. The notion of a "Soviet peace offensive" has become firmly imprinted on the minds of nations. Political detente has become an underlying tendency. The signing of the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty on strategic arms limitation too is a result of the consistent Soviet policy which has the support of all peace-loving forces and meets with understanding also on the part of realistic-minded bourgeois politicians.

"Czechoslovakia welcomed the signing of SALT II as a success of the Soviet peace effort, regards it as proof that even the most complex military problems can be solved to the benefit of mankind," Alois Indra stated. He added that the efforts to preserve and strengthen peace, for political detente to continue also by effective steps towards disarmament, represents a complicated and long-time process.

The historic merits of the Soviet Union gained in the construction of socialism can be belittled neither by bourgeois propaganda nor by the attacks of revisionists of all shades.

There is no question of mechanically taking over the so-called Soviet model. However, whoever seriously seeks to overthrow capitalism cannot underrate the Soviet experiences. A genuine revolutionary, and especially communist, can never speak in tune with anti-Sovietism. The Czechoslovak people had their bitter experience verifying this tenet in the second half of the 1960s.

Alois Indra noted that the tasks of the 15th Communist Party Congress are being successfully implemented in Czechoslovakia. The moral and political unity of the people is strengthening, socialist democracy is constantly promoted, citizens with [words indistinct] members of other than communist parties support the home and foreign policy of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

## BRATISLAVA PRAVDA VIEWS TRUE NATURE OF ART UNDER SOCIALISM

AU271205 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Jun 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Fighting Art"]

[Excerpt] In the recent past our society and our artist's front learned very thoroughly what it means to listen to elitist pseudoartists talking about the autonomy of the arts and failing to grasp the relative independence of the arts in a socialist society, which is connected with the specifics of the arts. [paragraph continues]

We know that in the crisis-ridden years the mouths of Czechoslovak "intellectuals" stopped talking about the autonomous nature of the arts in connection with their specific character; their reflections switched over to the purely political field, to the differences between the arts and society and to the position of the arts vis-a-vis the state, the people, and socialism--and in its most concentrated form this tendency was manifested in the many statements made at the Fourth Czechoslovak Writers Congress in 1967. The tribunes of these opinions had forgotten that the unstable relationship between business and the arts cannot result in a "love marriage," but merely in a "speculative marriage." The facts and developments of the last decade have been able to confirm for them again that things are different in a socialist society; for both the party and the state, as well as the true artist, have one single aim--to serve the people. In the socialist society the social base for all basic, uncompromising contradictions between them is disappearing and the very question of an artist's "autonomy" in relation to society is unnatural, if it does not mean the relative independence of art connected with its specific nature. Naturally this does not mean that the relationship between the artist, society and the state or other authorities is automatically idyllic; one cannot exclude individual deviations and difficulties--that is, the inevitable phenomena accompanying developments; but the main and determining regular feature lies in the fact that the party and the socialist state help the artist to march with the times by creating the most favorable conditions for his work and his creative search and by directing his attention to the most important, decisive problems of society's life and its further progress. That is why even today Gorky's question resounds quite distinctly: "With whom are you going, masters of culture?" And it urgently demands an answer from every artist of the present. And Czechoslovakia's artists are gradually answering this question in the affirmative; the popular-minded and party-minded nature of artistic creation is, from them, their alpha and omega. Every Saturday we publish on PRAVDA's pages a review of one or the other spheres of the arts, of the management sector or its institutions, or perhaps the standpoints of individual artists, so as to "make an inventory" of the commitments fulfilled since the 15th CPCZ Congress and mobilize the reserves of creative forces here, and also in order to come to the 16th congress with a clean slate and with fulfilled collective and individual resolves. Even the present balancing reveals an extremely high activity in the artists unions. It is particularly pleasing that such a task has been fulfilled as the expansion and intensification of the creative method of socialist realism, which stands in the center of the art critics' attention in their fulfillment of the demand for raising the criteria of exactingness. It is from this very viewpoint that many a publishing house is now assessing the manuscripts to be published far more conscientiously and responsibly, and with greater demands on their ideological and esthetic aspects; exhibitions are being put together far more systematically; exhibitions of young graphic and plastic artists are becoming more and more frequent and we are giving them extremely keen attention. Similarly the musical life and its development, from the creative successes of composers up to the interpreters' art, shows an ascending tendency; and after overcoming the dramaturgical problems, after drawing closer to the wavelength of the broad dramatic literature in the socialist countries and of the progressive literature in other national literatures, our professional theater will surely continue to stand in the forefront of the cultural process. Similar positive features can also be expected from film-making and so forth. True, in the series of views on culture and the arts since the 15th congress that are being published it is not only questions of esthetics that emerge, but also questions of cultural policy in general. And today it is the enormous merit of socialist culture, of socialist arts and their science, that they do not concentrate solely on esthetic problems and report solely about one single sphere or one single kind of artistic creation. Our society, our working people need all kinds of art and are interested in every artistic expression that brings the ideal of the times closer to them; they are concerned with socialist realism, with the arts, and with those artists who had linked their creative work to the most progressive life-giving ideals of the times.

Sometimes we hear an artist say in reaction to the criticism of his work that he was concerned with "self-expression," with an "individual approach to the matter," with his "own feeling" and so forth. We know that all these are phrases used by the promoters of the "free artistic statement," phrases which have nothing in common with the real free artistic statement; we know that these are the covering phrases about the "absolute freedom of creation," about "being above party-mindedness," that they express the relations of gluttonous individualism, mentioned so clearly and with a permanent validity and principled attitude by V.I. Lenin in the article "party organization and party literature." Marxist criticism and art science have sufficient patience and arguments to find a common language in the dialog with such creative artists, and to find both the starting points and the goals for indisputable talent, since our society and its ideals are worth our winning over and mobilizing not the lost ones, not those who have broken away from the people and from the present society, but those for whom art is the most important sphere of society's spiritual life, a sharp and, in a way, irreplaceable weapon of the ideological battle; art is accomplishing these tasks by specific means, thus helping fulfill the ideological, moral and esthetic upbringing of new man and forming the features of man's harmonious personality. It is precisely this positive position that was expressed by the Czechoslovak artists at the congresses of their artist unions; it was unambiguously expressed in the document against the Charterites. From the standpoint of the Czechoslovak artists it is obvious that in their activities they are not guided by the feeling of their own exclusiveness, or perhaps by claims for a special position in society; on the contrary, by their conscious vital participation in the building of the developed socialist society they are striving to serve the people. Perhaps this attitude was unambiguously expressed on behalf of all artists by national artist Andreu Plavka at the writers' congress: "It is to be hoped that our third congress of Slovak writers will also stimulate us to ponder again and again on how to find the artistically most effective words in which one can hear the heart-beat of our mothers and fathers, the voice of the fighters, and also the sincere gratitude of the creators themselves by artistic word what is most precious: the beauty and fullness of life."

And it is necessary to fight for such an art; such an art must be defended against pseudo-artists and pseudo-scientists.

DZUR MEETS CULTURAL REPRESENTATIVES

LD261038 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Leading officials of the Ministry of National Defense today met representatives of Czech and Slovak culture. The meeting was attended by Miroslav Mueller, head of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee, the minister of national defense, Army General Martin Dzur, representatives of the two national ministries of culture, artistic unions and other personalities. It reviewed possibilities and the optimum conditions for artistic work with a patriotic and military content from the point of view of the history and present of our people's army. At the end of the meeting agreements were signed providing for bilateral cooperation between army and cultural institutions in this sphere.

## BRIEFS

SPANISH DELEGATION DEPARTURE--A study delegation of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE) led by Deputy Jose Miguel Bueno, left Prague for Madrid on 18 June. At the airport the delegation was seen off by Vladimir Janku, deputy chief of the CPCZ Central Committee International Affairs Department, and by other CPCZ Central Committee officials. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

INDIAN COMMERCE MINISTER DEPARTURE--Mohan Dharia, India's minister of commerce, civil supplies and cooperation left the CSSR by air on 22 June. He was seen off by CSSR foreign trade minister A. Barcak. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

CSSR-GREECE INTERMINISTERIAL TALKS--J. Knizka, first CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, received yesterday in Prague J. Izounis, general director for political affairs at the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on the occasion of Czechoslovak-Greek interministry consultations. They also assessed bilateral relations between the two countries. [Text] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

VISITING HUNGARIAN MINISTER--On 13 June in Prague CSSR Minister of Foreign Trade Andrej Barcak received Peter Veress, Hungarian minister of foreign trade, to discuss the present state of good exchange between the CSSR and Hungary and also matters pertaining to negotiations on the goods exchange in 1981-85. The Hungarian ambassador to the CSSR, Miklos Barity, was also present during the reception. The same day Minister Veress was received by Rudolf Rohlicek, CSSR deputy premier. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

GDR MINISTER AT FAIR--Guenther Wischofsky, GDR minister of chemical industry, paid a visit to the INCHEBA International Chemical Fair in Bratislava on 24 June. The fair was also visited by trade and industrial representatives from Bulgaria and Yugoslavia and by O.J. Auero, Finnish ambassador to the CSSR. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

VISITING BULGARIAN DEPUTY MINISTER--Marij Ivanov, Bulgarian first deputy minister of foreign affairs, accompanied by Christo Shanov, Bulgarian ambassador to the CSSR, and Todor Ionchev, Bulgarian consul general in Bratislava, arrived on 13 June in the east Slovak region. In the presence of Jaroslav Knizka, CSSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs, the Bulgarian guests were informed about the development of eastern Slovakia by Jan Pirc, leading secretary of the Slovak Communist Party's Regional Committee. In the afternoon the guests inspected the East Slovak Iron Works in Kosice. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Jun 79 p 2 AU]--Marij Ivanov, Bulgarian first deputy minister of foreign affairs, concluded his stay in the CSSR on 15 June with a visit to Bratislava. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

CSR FODDER HARVESTING FIGURES--By 13 June 65.1 percent of fodder in the Czech Socialist Republic had been harvested on arable land, and 52.2 percent on meadows and pastures. The figures for central Bohemia are 67.6 and 55.7 percent respectively; for southern Bohemia 71.9 and 53.2 percent; for western Bohemia 47.4 and 34.9 percent; for northern Bohemia 45.5 and 41.7 percent; for eastern Bohemia 69.3 and 72.9 percent; for southern Moravia 85.5 and 56.7 percent; and for northern Moravia 63.3 and 43.4 percent respectively. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 14 Jun 79 p 1 AU]

FODDER HARVEST IN SLOVAKIA--Only 123,113 hectares of the planned 172,823 hectares of perennial fodder crops have been harvested to date in Slovakia, and only 35 percent of the 22,223 hectares of green fodder from meadows and pastures. In eastern Slovakia more than 60 percent of the 55,300 hectares of perennial fodder crops have been harvested, and more than 40 percent of the 57,751 hectares of green fodder. In central Slovakia one third of the almost 115,000 hectares of meadows have been harvested, and 20,429 hectares (or 53.6 percent) of perennial fodder crops. [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 14 Jun 79 pp 1, 2 AU]

DPA:REPORTS GDR MINISTER RELIEVED OF POST, COUNCIL MEMBERS APPOINTED

LD281014 Hamburg DPA in German 1000 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] East Berlin--Klaus Siebold, the present GDR minister for coal and power, has been relieved of his post. His successor is Wolfgang Mitzinger. This was surprisingly announced today in East Berlin at the start of the People's Chamber meeting, which decided on a number of personnel changes in the State Council and Council of Ministers. Siebold's departure is obviously connected with the GDR's severe energy crisis last winter. It was noticeable that neither the Council of Ministers nor the People's Chamber expressed their thanks for Siebold's work.

Dr Guenter Mittag and Werner Seifert were elected as new members of the GDR State Council. This means the number of the members of the state council has been increased, as no announcement was made that any of the current members were relieved of their posts. There has also been a personnel change in the State Secretariat of the State Planning Commission for Investment Plans; Wolfgang Gress was appointed as the new head. He relieves Dr Kurt Fichtner, who left with the thanks of the Council of Ministers and the People's Chamber.

HOFFMANN, MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVE IN ODESSA

LD271544 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1416 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Odessa--The GDR military delegation headed by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and defense minister, which is currently paying an official friendly visit to the USSR, arrived in the hero city of Odessa today. It was welcomed at the airport by the second secretary of the oblast party committee, Konstantin Masik, and the commander of the military district, Col Gen Ivan Voloshin.

Immediately after the arrival, Masik received the GDR delegation for a friendly talk, following which the GDR military personnel laid a wreath at the obelisk for the unknown sailor in remembrance of all Soviet heroes who fell defending the port of Odessa and crushing Hitler's fascism.

GUENTER MITTAG RECEIVES ANGOLAN MINISTER PEDRO VAN DUNEN

AU271014 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23-24 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[Summary] Berlin (ADN)--Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, on Friday [22 June] received Pedro van Dunen (Loy) [revolutionary nickname], minister for provincial coordination of the People's Republic of Angola. Guenter Mittag emphasized the firm affiliation of the GDR people with the struggle of the People's Republic of Angola for the continuation of the revolution. Minister Van Dunen conveyed cordial personal greetings from Agostinho Neto, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman. Both sides expressed satisfaction at the results achieved in the development of cooperation in further selected fields, which were agreed upon during Van Dunen's visit. Van Dunen visited the GDR at the invitation of Dr Udo-Dieter Wange, minister for bezirk-administered industry and food industry, in order to study questions of the GDR local government administration. [paragraph continues]

He was also received for a friendly talk by Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy Council of Ministers chairman and chairman of the Joint GDR-People's Republic of Angola Economic Committee. Agreements on scientific-technical cooperation, cadre training and the supply of technical equipment in the field of municipal administration were concluded.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON GREEK CP DELEGATION'S GDR VISIT

AU271715 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Jun 79 p 6 AU

[Joint communique "On the Visit to the GDR of a Delegation of the Communist Party of Greece (Exterior) 20-23 June 1979"]

[Text] At the invitation of the SED Central Committee a delegation of the Communist Party of Greece (Exterior) [KKE] and KKE General Secretary Kharilaos Florakis visited the GDR 20-23 June 1979. The other members of the delegation were Dhimitris Gontikas, member of the KKE Central Committee Politburo; Katina Zakharatou, member of the KKE Central Committee; and Alekos Alavanos, official of the KKE Central Committee Press Bureau.

The KKE representatives were received by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, for a friendly exchange of opinions and experiences about the policy of the two parties, about topical international questions, the development in the international communist movement as well as about the further shaping cooperation.

The meeting, which took place in an atmosphere of fraternity and in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, was attended, on the side of the SED, by: Herman Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Hanna Wolf, Central Committee member and rector of the Karl-Marx Higher Party School at the SED Central Committee; Alfred Marter, deputy department head, and Manfred Haase, official of the Central Committee International Relations Department.

The KKE delegation acquainted itself in the Cottbus District with the successes scored in building the developed socialist society in the GDR, and had cordial meetings with GDR working people in which the fraternal affinity between the two parties and peoples was reflected.

In the course of the discussions and meetings the KKE representatives comprehensively explained the situation in the country and the Greek communists' struggle against the domestic and foreign monopolies, against NATO and EEC, for Greece's national independence, for the defense of the interests of the workers class and all working people of Greece, and an alliance of all democratic forces for establishing an anti-imperialist, antimonopolist democracy. Moreover, they reported on the development of the repatriation of the Greek political emigrants and thanked the SED for the aid granted to the emigrants.

The SED represenatives affirmed the fraternal solidarity of the GDR communists and all GDR working people with the struggle of the communists and of all progressive and democratic forces of Greece. They elucidated the principal tasks of the 10th session of the SED Central Committee for the further implementation of the decisions of the ninth party congress, and underscored the great initiatives and activities of the GDR working people in preparation for their state's 30th anniversary. With the proper construction of the socialist social system the material and cultural living standard of the working people will be further raised and at the same time the GDR's internationalist duty and responsibility in the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism will be fulfilled.

The KKE representatives stressed the great achievements of the GDR in the fields of economy, science and culture, and in constantly raising the people's prosperity. They emphasized that the important successes achieved in shaping the developed socialist society in the GDR convincingly prove the general validity of Marxism-Leninism and the superiority of real socialism over capitalism.

The SED and the KKE assessed the increasing strengthening of socialism and the other revolutionary mainstreams as a basic trend of our era and underscored that the forces of peace, of democracy, of national independence and of socialism are more and more influencing the course of world politics.

Both parties regard the immediate halting of the arms race and a ban on the production and development of new weapons of mass destruction as an inalienable prerequisite for carrying on the detente that has been achieved in the political field, and for making it lasting. Both sides assess the signing of the treaty between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of strategic arms--SALT II--as particularly important for the continuation of the process of detente. In view of the activities of the most aggressive forces of the NATO bloc against international detente and for the continuation of the arms race, both parties underscore the need for continued maximum efforts for disarmament and peaceful coexistence.

In this context they stress the great significance of the Moscow declaration and of the constructive proposals of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states for detente and disarmament and express their support of these various initiatives and activities.

Both parties reaffirm their unshakable solidarity with all peoples that are struggling for national independence and social progress, against imperialist oppression, against fascism and racism.

The delegations of the SED and the KKE profess their parties' unbreakable solidarity with the peoples of Vietnam and Laos as well as the people of Kampuchea, who have won a historical victory by overthrowing the criminal Pol Pot regime and by establishing the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Both parties advocate a peace settlement between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the PRC that guarantees peace, the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the SRV, the People's Republic of Laos and the People's Republic of Kampuchea. They support the USSR's endeavor to achieve relations of peaceful coexistence with the PRC.

Both sides again stress their support of the Arab peoples' struggle for a just, comprehensive and lasting political settlement of the Middle East conflict and condemn the separate agreements between Israel and Egypt concluded under the direction of the United States, agreements which violate the rights of the Palestinian people, are directed against a comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East and exacerbate the danger of war in this region.

The SED and the KKE are of the opinion that the Aegean problem must be solved on the basis of the principles of the Helsinki Final Act, of international law and of the international practice, with respect for the territorial integrity and national independence. The Aegean Sea must become a sea of peace, of understanding and of the cooperation among peoples.

Both parties advocate a quick, just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus problem on the basis of the UN resolutions, and stress the indispensible prerequisite of ending the foreign interference, safeguarding the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and nonalinement of the undivided Republic of Cyprus as well as the withdrawal of all foreign armed forces.

The SED and the KKE reaffirm their parties' firm determination to continue making their contribution toward the further growth of the influence and the cooperation of the European communist and workers parties in accordance with the document of the Berlin conference of the European communist and workers parties. Both parties actively support the anti-imperialist unity of action and the collaboration of all progressive and democratic forces in the struggle for peace, disarmament and social progress.

They underscore again their unshakable affinity with the CPSU and will continue to wage a resolute struggle against anticommunism and anti-Sovietism.

The SED and the KKE stress their intention to strengthen their fraternal cooperation in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and of proletarian internationalism. They will continue to advocate the development of mutually advantageous relations between the GDR and Greece on the basis of the policy of peaceful coexistence.

The meeting between the delegations of the SED and the KKE reflected the traditionally fraternal and cordial relations between the two parties and was marked by the full agreement of views on all questions discussed.

Berlin 23 June 1979.

TWO ACCUSED OF ART THEFTS, TRANSIT VIOLATIONS GO ON TRIAL

LD2713?8 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1140 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Cottbus--The second criminal division of the Cottbus Bezirk Court today opened the trial of two members of an internationally organized criminal gang which was guilty of serious thefts of works of art and misuses of the transit agreement between the GDR and the FRG.

Citizen of the Republic of Austria Karlheinz Spari is accused of, since 1977, having carried out, attempted and prepared burglaries in several museums, palaces and churches in the GDR. With the participation of other gang members he violated visa regulations and in deliberate violation of the GDR's customs jurisdiction stole and smuggled abroad valuable old Meissen porcelain from the Spreewald Museum in Luebbenau worth M760,000.

The accused, Lutz Hilderbrandt, permanent resident of Berlin (West), as another member of the gang has to answer for misuse of the regulations on tourist and visitor traffic between the GDR Government and the Senat of Berlin (West). He jeopardized the general and legal security of the GDR through the unauthorized possession of personal papers, weapons and radio equipment which were to be used for further crimes.

FRG CITIZEN VIOLATES BORDER, CAUSES 'TRANSPORT DANGER'

AU271735 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 25 June 1979 a man penetrated the GDR capital of Berlin from West Berlin territory through the subway tunnel of the "D" line. This caused a transport danger that led to a temporary interruption of subway traffic. GDR security organs arrested FRG citizen Wolfgang Ferber. The detailed circumstances of the border violation and the facts of the case are being investigated by the competent GDR organs.

AUTHOR JAKOBS IN ARTICLE CRITICIZES GDR CULTURAL POLICY

LD222203 Hamburg DPA in German 2052 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Dortmund--Writer Karl-Heinz Jakobs, recently expelled along with eight other authors from the GDR Writers Union, has published a strong criticism of GDR cultural policy. "My objective is to prove that I, just like many other citizens of my country, am being unjustifiably reprimanded," Jakobs wrote in an article which arrived in the Federal Republic and which is being published in the Saturday [23 June] edition of WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU.

His fate is involved in the general crisis between SED and intellectuals. He is "unable to forget" that artists, poets and journalists "have been and still are imprisoned" in the GDR. "Others have been kicked out of the country" or "had to leave the country hurriedly as if they had committed crimes"; and that there are others "who have not observed obsolete and outdated taboos, and who have been and still are publicly reviled and reprimanded."

An essential concept of GDR cultural policy has always been "to overcome the antithesis between intellect and power." However, now artists and writers are "threatened by the power of the nation."

He still believes, writes the author, who was a member of the SED for [figure garbled] years, that it is possible "to create a country which has been renewed from its foundations." But should this prove to be impossible, the "the idea of a reunited nation will gain increasing significance among the population."

REPORTAGE ON NEUBRANDENBURG HISTORY CONFERENCE, HAGER SPEECH

Report on Hager Speech

LD212346 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1618 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Neubrandenburg--SED Politburo member Kurt Hager reviewed and assessed the 30-year history of the GDR at a social sciences conference in Neubrandenburg on Tuesday. The motto of the conference, in which delegations from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Hungary and Vietnam and a delegation of the periodical PROBLEME DES FRIEDENS UND DES SOZIALISMUS [PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM] are also taking part, is "30 Years of the GDR--A Victory For Marxism-Leninism." The organizers are the scientific institutions of the SED Central Committee, the Fritz Heckert Trade Union College, the GDR Academy of Sciences and Berlin's Humboldt University.

Kurt Hager said in his report: "In the 30th year of its existence the GDR is showing itself to be a socialist state which enjoys the trust of the overwhelming majority of its citizens."

Kurt Hager paid tribute to the international solidarity vouchsafed to the GDR in the past 30 years: "Never will we forget the internationalist help which the Soviet Union has shown to us in all spheres. In the complicated situation of class conflict with imperialism, our struggle has also had the support of the other fraternal socialist peoples and working people throughout the world." He drew attention to the fact that the GDR is now diplomatically recognized by 127 states. The existence and development of the GDR are an expression and a result of the fundamental change in the international balance of power in favor of socialism, the speaker noted.

He pointed out that many specific conditions have resulted from the fact that the development of the GDR has taken place in direct confrontation with the revival of imperialism in the FRG. He recalled the attempts of military annexation, the diplomatic boycott, the economic embargo, and sabotage and enticement of employees away from the jobs.

Kurt Hager said: "Our experiences confirm the universally valid teaching of Marxism-Leninism that the achievement of political power by the working class is the first and most important condition for the creation of asocial order free from exploitation and oppression of the working class."

With reference to the significance of the policy of alliances [with the other political parties and groups], Kurt Hager noted that the GDR is, in the truest sense of the word, the work of millions of working classes and strata, of diverse origin and views. Leading them all are the class-conscious workers.

Hager described the socialist democracy as a fundamental characteristic of socialism. The further forward the socialist society progresses, the greater the significance of the awareness and social activity of the citizens. "That is one of the most important laws governing our social development, for socialism can only be the conscious work of the entire people."

Kurt Hager underlined that the further stengthening of socialist legality is of considerable importance for the development of socialist democracy. The vast majority of citizens fulfill their tasks in a conscious and disciplined manner and will not tolerate slapdash handling and indifference to losses of public property, lack of discipline or rowdyism.

It is now necessary, in keeping with the lines laid down at the 10th meeting of the SED Central Committee, to continue the course of the ninth party congress aimed at economic growth, the welfare of the people, economic and political stability despite the changed conditions for reproduction. "All social progress must be based on growing economic achievements."

Kurt Hager described the signing of the SALT II agreement in Vienna as an important step toward safeguarding a lasting peace and reducing the threat of a nuclear war. The imminent implementation of this treaty will mean real progress on the path of arms limitation and the strengthening of detente. "The treaty serves the interests of all peoples, not least the people of GDR, who value peace above all."

Summing up, Kurt Hager said: "Three decades of development of our socialist fatherland have confirmed that the Marxist-Leninist conception of socialism is universally valid and real. The political-moral awareness of the citizens of our country is marked by pride in their socialist state and their society; socialist partriotism and proletarian internationalism determined their thoughts and actions."

Among those taking part in the discussion, in which the foreign guests also participated, was the rector of the Academy of Social Sciences of the CPSU Central Committee, Vadim Medvedev. He said that the communists of the Soviet Union regard the foundation of the GDR and its successful development as a great victory of the international workers' movement.

Other speakers paid tribute to the GDR'S consistent antifacist policy, its successful economic development and its attitude of proletarian internationalism and international solidarity.

## Hager on Socialist Democracy

DW212038 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1849 GMT 21 Jun 79 DW

[Excerpts from a speech given by SED Central Committee Politburo member Prof Kurt Hager at a social science conference in Neubrandenburg on 21 June--recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends: Three decades of the development of our socialist fatherland have confirmed that the Marxist-Leninist concept of socialism is generally accepted and real. We translate the theory, the huge building of thought of the classics of Marxism-Leninism into social reality. The great achievements attained by socialism in the 30th year of the GDR are evident to all the world. They are verifiable and convincing to every objective unprejudiced observer.

The political-moral awareness of the citizens in our country is coined by the pride in their socialist state and society. Socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism determine their thinking and acting. The GDR's history has been shaped by the will and determination of the working class, the cooperative farmers, the socialist intelligentsia, and other social sections, under the leadership of the revolutionary workers party.

All attempts of imperialism to weaken or even smash the socialist state on German soil have been abortive. Based on the alliance with the Soviet Union and the power of the socialist community of states, socialism today exists in the German Democratic Republic as convincing evidence of the triumph of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism. Socialism on German soil is final and irrevocable. The socialist state and socialist democracy serve the prosperity and peace of our people.

## Further on Hager Speech

DW212002 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1617 GMT 21 Jun 79 DW

[Excerpts from a speech given by SED Central Committee Politburo member Prof Kurt Hager at a social science conference in Neubrandenburg on 21 June--recorded]

[Text] By socialist democracy we understand the responsibility of the working class, the cooperative farmers, the intelligentsia, and all other working people for the further development of socialism, for the strengthening and defense of the power of the working class. We understand by socialist democracy that everything is at all times being done for the people, that the workers, the cooperative farmers, the intelligentsia, and the other working people to a growing extent are cooperating with ever increasing expert knowledge in wielding political power, in the management and planning of social processes. The expert inventive cooperation of the workers not only leads to an improvement of our legislation and planning but also gives the citizens important information about social implications and basic questions of state policy.

We have today in all spheres a broad system of tested ways of the masses' active cooperation in managing and shaping social progress. In socialism the work of the people's representations is connected with a great variety of ways of democratic cooperation of the citizens and is aimed at the development of their social activities. The unanimous vote of confidence given by the electorate in our republic for the National Front candidates on 20 May 1979 has confirmed convincingly that millions of citizens are ready and willing to jointly continue the successful policy of the Ninth SED Congress.

The local people's representations being organs of the socialist unity state power are fulfilling successfully the tasks that have been entrusted to them for the benefit of the working people and for the further improvement of socialist democracy. What now matters is that more comprehensive use must be made of the possibilities opened up for social activities, to see to it that no initiative which leads us on and no clever idea get lost, and that new social energies are opened up by way of the coordinated work of all state organs and social organizations under the leadership of the party.

In preparing the elections for the local people's representations the matter-of-fact and confidential dialog with the citizens on the implications and problems of our domestic and foreign policies as well as the frank answers to their questions have enhanced and deepened understanding for the social demands. This realistic style of work met with a great echo of the working people, inspiring them to open up further reserves. The fact that the candidates for the local people's representations for the first time were comprehensively tested in the workers' collectives has strengthened socialist democracy. The increase in the number of deputies including the successor candidates has broadened the basis of the citizens' democratic cooperation in management and planning.

The development of socialist democracy is impossible without the further strengthening of the role of elected people's representations at all levels. They constitute the unity system of the power organs of our socialist society, built according to the successful principle of democratic centralism. It is through this system that the working class together with all other working people under the leadership of the revolutionary party implement the political power and safeguard the management and planning of society. This is exactly what constitutes the superiority of socialist democracy over bourgeois parliamentarism, for in this way the state power in socialism becomes a real people's power, a power serving the interests of the entire working people.

End of Conference

LD230427 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2030 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] Neubrandenburg--The conference on the subject "30 Years of the GDR--A Victory for Marxism-Leninism" ended in Neubrandenburg on Friday after 2 days of discussions. The conference members sent a letter to Erich Honecker in which they promised to fulfill the theoretical and practical tasks assigned to them in shaping the advanced socialist society and the development of socialist democracy.

NAUMANN ATTENDS BERLIN SUMMER FESTIVAL OPENING

LD240502 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 23 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The 18th Koepenick Summer Festival Week began at noon today outside the historic town hall in Berlin's biggest industrial and recreational area. A cordially welcomed guest was Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the bezirk Executive Committee. A highlight was the traditional procession. The program provides for 180 events until 1 July.

GUENTER MITTAG ADDRESSES COMMITTEE FOR INDUSTRY

LD221503 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Addressing the People's Chamber Committee for Industry, Construction and Transport today, Committee Chairman Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, attached particular importance to the completion and putting into service of all planned investment projects. Economic growth is dependent on this to a considerable extent. A substantially more rational use of raw materials, materials and energy must form the basis of this in principle. It is necessary to aim for higher targets in this sphere.

Guenter Mittag noted that the results of the plan fulfillment make it clear that the work done in combines on the rationalization of production must be made still more comprehensive and yield greater economic gains. With regard to the implementation of the 1979 plan, the committee noted, following (?available) information from ministers and state secretaries, that extraordinary efforts have been made in all sectors of the economy to realize the tasks and obligations.

STATE SECRETARY SEIGEWASSER MEETS WITH CHURCH REPRESENTATIVES

AU270956 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23-24 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Hans Seigewasser, state secretary for church affairs, had an imformative talk with Presiding Bishop D. Albrecht Schoenherr and members of the Conference of Church Leaderships of the Evangelical Churches in the GDR. Prof Dr Reinhold Miller of the SED Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences furnished the basis for the talk on the topic "On the relationship between economic development and the shaping of a socialist way of life in the 30th year of the GDR." He characterized the goals in the fashioning of a socialist way of life by the necessary adjustment of social and personal interests, paid tribute to the high value placed on work in our society and to the outstanding achievements of all the working people of our republic in the building of socialism. Prof Eberhard Prager of the Academy of Social Sciences expounded on problems of economic development.

During the frank, constructive dialog numerous questions by church participants on the economic policy and the social program of the GDR were answered. The conviction was expressed unanimously that good work in our socialist society is in the interest of all citizens.

MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA CARRIES NAUMANN ARTICLE

For a 12 June MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA article by Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Berlin SED Bezirk Committee, entitled "Firm Alliance," see the Eastern Europe section of the 27 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

USSR EDUCATION MINISTER VISIT--Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received on Thursday [21 June] Prof Dr Vyacheslav Petrovich Yelyutin, minister of university and technical school matters, on the occasion of the Fifth GDR/USSR Rectors' Conference in the GDR. [paragraph continues]

The cooperation between the USSR and GDR organs of universities and technical schools, which is proceeding on the basis of the firm fraternal alliance between the two parties, states and peoples, was appreciated in a friendly conversation and its significance for both communist education and the further deeepening of scientific cooperation in both countries was underscored. The talks were attended by Prof Hans-Joachim Boehme, GDR minister of university and technical school matters, and Petr Abrasimov, USSR ambassador to the GDR. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

VISITING CZECHOSLOVAK MINISTER--Kurt Hager, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, on Friday [22 June] received Dr. Milan Klusak, CPCZ Central Committee candidate member and CSSR culture minister, who is currently visiting the GDR on the occasion of the "Joint GDR-CSSR Days of Friendship and Culture." The meeting was also attended by Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, SED Central Committee member and GDR culture minister, Ursula Ragwitz, chief of the SED Central Committee Department for Culture, and Frantisek Hamouz, CSSR ambassador in the GDR. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23-24 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

GDR-CSSR FRIENDSHIP DAYS--"Joint Days of the Friendship and Culture GDR-CSSR" as token of the 30th GDR anniversary and the 35th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising, were opened simultaneously on Tuesday in Karl-Marx-Stadt, Prague and Bratislava. In Karl-Marx-Stadt, Siegfried Lorenz, first secretary of the Karl-Marx-Stadt SED bezirk leadership and Central Committee member, Siegfried Wagner, deputy GDR culture minister, Dr. [Jozef Svagera], deputy CSSR culture minister and [Jozef Mravik], deputy Slovak Socialist Republic culture minister, attended a gala concert. At an opening concert in Prague, GDR and CSSR culture ministers Hans-Joachim Hoffmann and Milan Klusak paid tribute to their cultural cooperation. Also present were Milos Jakes, Presidium candidate member and CPCZ Central Committee secretary, and Matej Lucan, deputy premier of the CSSR Government. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

GDR-HUNGARIAN COMMITTEE SESSION--The 18th session of the Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the GDR and Hungary took place on 18-19 June 1979 in Berlin. The delegations were headed by Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy Council of Ministers chairman, and Jozsef Marjai, deputy Council of Ministers chairman. The consultations centered on measures for the further implementation of the cooperation agreements concluded by the party and government delegations in March 1977 and by the prime ministers of the GDR and Hungary in November 1978. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

TALKS WITH POLAND--The chairman of the state planning commissions of the GDR and Poland, Gerhard Schuerer and Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, on 17 and 18 June 1979 discussed the further deepening of the economic and scientific-technical cooperation and the coordination of the economic plans of both countries for the 1981-85 period. Gerhard Schuerer had a friendly talk with Edward Gierek at the 51st International Fair in Poznan at the GDR pavilion. The talks were also attended by Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk and GDR Ambassador Guenther Sieber. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

RADIO AGREEMENT WITH YUGOSLAVIA--The GDR and Yugoslav radio organizations will step up their cooperation in all spheres. This was agreed as the result of talks held by a delegation led by the chairman of the GDR State Committee for Radio, Rudi Singer, with Director General Milan Vukos and other Yugoslav radio and television officials. The agreement promotes the further exchange of programs, mutual reportage of national days, the work of correspondents, and broadcasts of plays and musical programs. The GDR and Yugoslav radio stations will also participate in festivals and exchange concerts. The talks ended on Friday. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD]

SED DELEGATION IN ROMANIA -- Iosif Banc, member of the Political Executive Committee and Central Committee secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, on Friday [22 June] received a SED study delegation headed by Siegfried Leiterer, deputy chief of the SED Central Committee Department for Machine Construction and Metallurgy, which had visited Romanian metallurgic plants. The meeting which took place in the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party was also attended by GDR Ambassador Prof Dr Siegfried Bock. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 23-24 Jun 79 p 7 AU]

CAPE VERDE, GUINEA-BISSAU VISIT--A delegation of the SED Central Committee headed by Central Committee member Rainer Knolle, which is currently visiting the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and the Republic of Cape Verde, was received by Luis Cabral, deputy secretary general of the African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC) and State Council chairman of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, for a friendly talk. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCLAND in German 18 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

SED DELEGATION IN MADAGASCAR--Lt Col Desire Rakotoarijaona, Prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, on Thursday [21 June] received an SED Central Committee delegation headed by Dr. Hohanna Toepfer, Central Committee member and deputy chairman of the FDGB Federal Presidium, for a talk. Prof Dr Toepfer conveyed the most cordial greetings of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, to Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23-24 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

ALGERIAN DELEGATION VISIT ENDS--The delegation of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria led by Salim Saadi, FLN Central Committee member and minister for agriculture and agricultural revolution, on Monday was given a cordial farewell after a 6-day official visit by Guenther Kleiber, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister for the construction of general machinery, agricultural machinery and vehicles, at Berlin-Schoenfeld Airport. During their visit the delegation had talks with Gerhard Grueneberg, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, as well as Guenther Kleiber and Heinz Kuhrig, minister of agriculture, forestry and foodstuffs, and visited the agricultural exhibition Agro 79. Both sides agreed on further steps in the development of their cooperation. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

MOZAMBIQUE DELEGATION VISIT--A delegation of the Ministry of Culture and Education of the People's Republic of Mozambique has concluded its study visit to the GDR at the invitation of the German Gymnastics and Sports Federation (DTSB). It had conducted talks in Frankfurt (Oder) and Schwerin Bezirke about the organizing of physical culture and sports as well as about the structure and activities of the DTSB. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

LOSONCZI RECEIVES BURMESE FOREIGN MINISTER MYINT MAUNG

LD271212 Budapest MTI in English 1042 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 27 (MTI)--President Pal Losonczi of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic received Wednesday in Budapest Myint Maung, visiting foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

The cordial meeting was attended by Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja. Present was U Maung Maung Aung, ambassador of Burma to Budapest.

LOSONCZI, LAZAR RECEIVE DEPARTING FINNISH ENVOY

LD280549 Budapest MTI in English 1752 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 27, (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidental Council, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Janos Peter, deputy speaker of parliament, received for a farewell visit Kaarlo Yrjoe-Koskinen, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Finnish Republic.

In recognition of his activity in fostering Hungarian-Finnish relations and on the occasion of his final leave the president of the Presidential Council awarded the ambassador the laurel-wreath adorned Banner Order of the Hungarian People's Republic.

ANDRAS GYENES RECEIVES SWAPO'S NUJOMA

LD271210 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Andras Gyenes has received Sam Nujoma, president of the South West African People's Organization. They discussed liberation struggles in southern Africa and other international issues. The secretary of the Party Central Committee assured the Namibian people fighting for their independence of the solidarity of Hungarian communists.

CAMPS OPEN TO MAKE ARMY, POLICE VOCATIONS APPEALING TO YOUTH

AU271524 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Jun 79 p 8 AU

[Unattributed report: "Youth Camps To Popularize the Vocations of Soldiers and Policemen"]

[Text] Under the auspices of KISZ, the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Interior, several youth camps have been opened in the country to popularize the vocations of soldiers and policemen. At the camp in Tata, where 600 youths from Budapest and the Trans-Danubian counties are acquainting themselves with the work of the armed forces, a prominent event, National Defense Day, was staged on Monday [25 June]. A Trans-Danubian unit of the People's Army hosted all the inhabitants of the camp. The youths sampled the life of soldiers and learned of modern training methods.

In Szolnok, at the Tiszaliget camp, the Day of the Ministry of the Interior was also staged on Monday. The approximately 200 campers, who came from 10 counties, saw a spectacular display by the dog escort training school of Dunakeszi and the revolutionary police regiment, familiarizing themselves afterwards with modern techniques in aiding the police and border guard in their work. With a ceremonious hoisting of the flag, a camp to popularize the vocation of policeman was opened in Csopak on Monday.

BRIEFS

CPSU AKTIVISTS DELEGATION DEPARTS--The Soviet party worker delegation led by Arkadiy Volskiy, deputy chief of the Machine Building Department of the CPSU Central Committee, that visited our country between 18 and 24 June at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee returned home on Sunday [24 June]. The delegation was received by MSZMP Central Committee Secretary Sandor Borbely. The Soviet guests studied experiences of party work in the machine industry, had talks with Central Committee Department Chief Antal Kovacs, visited the National Planning Bureau, the Ministry of Metallurgy and Machine Industry and Gyor-sopron and Fejer counties and inspected numerous industrial establishments. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Jun 79 p 5 AU]

CONSTRUCTION DELEGATION RETURNS FROM AFRICA--The Hungarian delegation of construction led by Secretary of State Janos Szabo that had discussed technical-scientific cooperation in Ethiopia and the PDRY has returned home from Africa. The secretary of state inaugurated a building [illegible]l factory built with Hungarian participation in Aden. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Jun 79 p 8 AU]

AID TO PDRY--Under formal circumstances, Lajos Benczekovits, Hungarian ambassador in Aden, has presented an aid shipment of the PPF National Council and the Hungarian Solidarity Committee to the PDRY minister of industry, who, on behalf of the people of Yemen, conveyed his thanks to the Hungarian people for their valuable support. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 22 Jun 79 p 4 AU]

MSZMP AKTIVISTS YUGOSLAVIA VISIT--At the invitation of the LCY Central Committee, a party worker delegation of the MSZMP Central Committee led by Janos Juhasz, deputy head of a Central Committee department, visited Yugoslavia from 17 to 22 June. The delegation, which familiarized itself with LCY work regarding economic policy, was received by Milojko Drulovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Jun 79 p 4 AU]

GIEREK, FRELEK HOLD TALKS WITH NORWEGIAN LABOR PARTY LEADER

LD261852 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, today met Reiulf Steen, leader of the Norwegian Labor Party, who is staying in Poland on a few days' visit at the invitation of the party Central Committee. The talk, which was also attended by Ryszard Frelek, PZPR Central Committee secretary, dealt with current problems in the further development of detente and, in particular, implementation of the Helsinki Final Act, and in this connection with a good preparation for the meeting of the act's signatories in Madrid. The significance and positive importance of the Soviet-U.S. SALT treaty signed in Vienna was stressed. The leaders of the two parties also spoke out in favor of activating work for reducing the threat of a military confrontation in Europe through ceasing of the arms race, military detente and building of means of mutual trust.

The talk also dealt with the further successful development of the traditionally friendly relations between Poland and Norway. The joint wish to broaden contacts, particularly personal ones, between the PZPR and the Norwegian Labor Party was expressed. The meeting passed in a cordial atmosphere.

FRENCH CP OFFICIAL PLISSONIER VISITS KRAKOW

LD280928 Warsaw PAP in English 2126 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 27 June, PAP--On June 27 French Communist Party CC secretary, Political Bureau member Gaston Plissonier stayed in Krakow. He met there PUWP CC Political Bureau deputy member, first secretary of the Krakow committee of the party, Kazimierz Barcikowski, who briefed the guest with the most important problems of Krakow and with the (?forms) of work followed by the Krakow organization of the PUWP.

CONVENTION ON MARITIME SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS RATIFIED

LD280531 Warsaw PAP in English 1324 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 27 June, PAP--The Council of State of Poland today ratified a convention on the establishment of the International Maritime Satellite Communications Organization (INMARSAT). The aim of the organization is to provide an international system of maritime communications with the help of artificial satellites.

Poland's accession to INMARSAT will create possibilities for more effective utilization of Polish merchant and fishing fleet and increase the navigation safety.

The Council of State also announced the withdrawal by the end of the present year from the 1949 convention on fisheries in the north-western Atlantic and the six protocols attached to it as the questions of further (?communication) in that area are to be regulated by a new convention.

BRIEFS

MSZMP DELEGATION VISIT--A working delegation of the MSZMP Central Committee, which visited Poland on 18-23 June under Istvan Latos, deputy head of the Organization Department, had talks in PZPR Central Committee headquarters and toured Tarnow and Nowy Sacz voivodships to acquaint itself with the work of party bodies and of party organizations in plants. The delegation was received by Zbigniew Zielinski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat and head of the Heavy Industry, Transportation and Construction Department. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Jun 79 p 4 AU]

COOPERATION ACCORD WITH HUNGARY--Gyula Gyovai, head of the Hungarian Institute of International Relations, has visited Poland at the invitation of the Polish Institute of International Affairs. He was received by PZPR Central Committee Secretary Ryszard Frelek and had a talk with Marian Dobrojielski, under secretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. An accord on cooperation between the two institutes was signed at the Polish Institute of International Affairs. The accord provides for joint seminars, meetings of specialists in international relations and exchanges of scholarships. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16-17 Jun 79 p 8 AU]

COOPERATION WITH ALGERIA DISCUSSED--On 5 June Jerzy Olszewski, minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, met with Mohamed Rahmouni, general secretary of the Algerian Ministry of Trade, and reviewed with him Polish-Algerian trade, economic and scientific-technical cooperation and noted that it has developed positively in the past few years. The sides discussed at length mutual cooperation in the area of raw materials and stressed the importance of long-term accords in this regard for consolidating Polish-Algerian trade. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16-17 Jun 79 p 8 AU]

MEDIA COOPERATION WITH GDR--Ambassador Wolfgang Meyer, head of the Press Department of the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has visited Poland at the invitation of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. During the visit the sides appraised the implementation of cooperation in the area of press and information and signed an accord on 1979-80 cooperation between the Press and Information Department of the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Press and Cultural and Scientific Cooperation Department of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Ambassador Meyer was received by Michal Atlas, deputy head of the PZPR Central Committee Department of the Press, Radio and Television, and by Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Dmochowski and met with PZPR leaderships of Plock and Wloclawek voivodships. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Jun 79 p 4 AU]

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH GDR--Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, vice premier and chairman of the Planning Commission, and Gerhard Schuerer, GDR vice premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, discussed in Poznan [date not given] measures to insure the implementation of the decisions adopted during the May 1979 meeting between PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek and SED General Secretary Erich Honecker; evaluated the work to coordinate the plans for the development of Polish and GDR economies in 1981-85; and outlined further tasks aimed at intensifying the integration between the Polish and GDR economies. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

TEXT OF CEAUSESCU TOAST AT DINNER FOR KIPRIANOU 25 JUNE

AU271145 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Jun 79 pp 1, 3 AU

[Text of toast by President Nicolae Ceausescu at official dinner given for Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou in Bucharest on 25 June]

[Text] Mr President, Mme Kiprianou, ladies and gentlemen, comrades and friends, I take pleasure in once again conveying to you, Mr President and to Mme Kiprianou, as well as to your aides, warm greetings and best wishes. Your visit to Romania is an expression of the good, traditional Romanian-Cypriot relations of friendship based on mutual esteem and respect and on common ideals and aspirations for progress and peace and on our peoples' desire to extend the scope of our mutually advantageous cooperation. Our trade exchange and our economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation have expanded in recent years; political contacts at various levels have intensified between our countries. The upward evolution of Romanian-Cypriot relations is fully in keeping with the interests of the two peoples in advancing more and more rapidly on the path of independent socio-economic development and with the requirements of international peace and detente.

During the 3 days you have been in Romania you have been able to become directly acquainted with certain aspects of the Romanian people's life, work and concerns. All our nation is firmly engaged in building a new, socialist system that will insure a high-rate progress of the economy, science and culture and an improvement of the degree of civilization and well-being throughout the country.

In its foreign policy, Romania proceeds from the deepgoing changes that have occurred at a world level as a result of the increasingly forceful assertion of the peoples' will to fully master their fate and to stop the old imperialist policy of domination and oppression. Certainly we do not at any time ignore the fact that in various parts of the world there still persist and even emerge new sources of tension and conflict that may endanger international peace and security. Participating actively in the international life and developing broad relations with all world states, we firmly place all our foreign relations on the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage. We firmly struggle to eliminate the use or threat of force in international relations and to achieve mutually advantageous cooperation among all countries. International life, including recent events, demonstrates that any violation of these principles constitutes a serious danger for the peoples' independence and for the cause of detente and peace.

In this spirit, we have advocated and consistently advocate a peaceful settlement of the situation in Cyprus on the basis of guaranteeing Cyprus' independence and integrity and peaceful coexistence for the two Cypriot communities. We wish the negotiations between the communities success and that they bring about appropriate and mutually acceptable understandings. This is both in keeping with the vital interests of the Cypriot people and with those of the cause of cooperation and peace in the Mediterranean area, in the Balkans and throughout the world.

We hope that all problems that still exist in the Balkans and the Mediterranean area will be surmounted as soon as possible, so that lasting relations of good neighborliness, of bilateral and multilateral cooperation will be established among the states. This will contribute to a healthy political climate throughout the European continent and to the cause of strengthening trust and cooperation among the peoples at a world level.

As I have also stressed during our talks, Romania pays great attention to achieving security and cooperation in Europe and to implementing--as an indivisible whole--the documents signed in Helsinki. Together with the other peace-loving countries on this continent, we will actively contribute to the proper preparation and progress of the next meeting in Madrid in 1980, so that it will fully meet the peoples' expectations and so that it will give a forceful impetus to efforts aimed at promoting broad and free cooperation in Europe and, especially, so that it opens up the road to tangible measures for military disengagement and disarmament, without which one cannot speak of security and peace.

As for the Middle East, we believe that everything possible must now be done to achieve a comprehensive peace in that area, for a political solution through negotiations leading to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, to resolving the Palestinian people's problem on the basis of their right to self-determination, including the creation of an independent Palestinian state, and leading to the independence and territorial integrity of all the states in that area.

We are concerned with stopping the arms race, which greatly endangers peace, the peoples' independent development and mankind's very existence. It is necessary to proceed to implementing the UN decisions and to tangible measures for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, measures which will lead to the elimination of foreign military bases on the territories of other states and to reducing troops and armaments and to achieving general disarmament. In this context, we hail the Soviet-U.S. agreement and the new SALT II treaty as a positive step in the direction of creating conditions for stopping the arms race and for proceeding to measures for general disarmament.

Romania is actively cooperating with all developing countries to achieve a new international economic order. It is necessary to stop the division of the world into rich and poor countries and to understand that there can be no economic stability and peace without eliminating underdevelopment and without insuring equal opportunities for progress for all nations.

Considering that in various parts of the world there still persist conflicts, Romania believes that everything should be done to resolve these conflicts and any differences between states by negotiations alone.

It is necessary to do everything possible to bring about the renunciation of the use or threat of force in interstate relations. It is necessary for the progressive and all world peoples, primarily for the small and medium-size, the developing and nonalined countries, to strengthen their solidarity and to take firm action to resolve all problems in a democratic manner with the participation of all states concerned.

We especially believe that the role played by the United Nations and by other international organizations, which offer an appropriate framework for the participation of all states in resolving the complex problems facing mankind today, should be increased.

On this occasion, too, I would like to mention with great satisfaction that Romania and Cyprus are actively cooperating in the international arena, thus contributing to achieving a policy of detente and peace and of strengthening the independence of all states and peoples.

Mr President, I am confident that your visit to Romania, the talks we have conducted and the agreements we have reached and which are sanctioned in the documents we have just signed, constitute an important landmark in developing Romanian-Cypriot collaboration and cooperation both at a bilateral level and in international life. This is undoubtedly in keeping with both the interests of our peoples' socioeconomic development, of strengthening their independence and with the general interests of detente, cooperation and peace in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

With this conviction, I want to raise my glass and propose a toast to the friendly Cypriot people, to their aspirations for independence, territorial integrity, progress and peace;

To the friendship and lasting cooperation between the Romanian and Cypriot peoples;

To the health of the president of the Republic of Cyprus and of Mme Kiprianou;

To the health of all of you! (applause)

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR AT LATTER'S REQUEST

AU271758 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 27 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/6/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu received on June 27 in Neptune Resort, V.I. Drozdenko, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest, at the latter's request.

A talk took place on the occasion in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

BURTICA, HUNGARIAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER CONDUCT TALKS

AU271101 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0932 GMT 27 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/6/1979--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, had a talk on June 26 with Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade of the Hungarian People's Republic, who is on a visit of friendship to Romania.

They approached problems concerning the Romanian-Hungarian commercial exchanges, the economic collaboration and cooperation in various domains of common interest. The two ministers established measures meant to lead to the further development of the bilateral economic relations.

LUMEA INTERVIEWS SWAPO'S NUJOMA AT END OF VISIT

AU280913 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0815 GMT 28 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/6/1979--We leave Romania being satisfied for the very fruitful talks we had with President Nicolae Ceausescu, and convinced that our visit has strengthened the friendship and solidarity of the RCP and SWAPO, of the Romanian and Namibian people--Sam Nujoma stated in an interview he granted with the Romanian foreign affairs weekly "LUMEA" and published in its latest issue.

The SWAPO president has recently visited Romania at head of a delegation, at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

Referring to the situation in Namibia, he said: We are resolved to thwart the diabolical schemes of the Pretoria regime, being fully convinced that guerrilla forces of SWAPO are able to further fight till the final victory. In other words--he said--it is only the armed fight we have to choose and there is no doubt that we shall be victorious. We know what we want, we are determined to attain this goal even if human and material sacrifices must be made. Independence is too dear to us and hence we will do everything possible to win it--he stated in conclusion.

BRIEFS

IRAQI CULTURAL COLLABORATION--Baghdad (AGERPRES) 26/6/1979--The programme of cultural and scientific collaboration between the governments of Romania and Iraq for 1979-1981 stipulates actions meant to help the deepening of the collaboration between the two countries in cadres' training, cultural artistic and sports exchanges, and the strengthening of the collaboration between news agencies and broadcasting bodies. The document was signed in Baghdad. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1825 GMT 25 Jun 79 AU]

PAKISTANI INVESTMENT AGREEMENT--Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/6/1979--The instruments of ratification of the agreement between Romania and Pakistan on the mutual protection and guaranteeing of capital investments, signed in Islamabad on January 21, 1978, were exchanged in Bucharest, on June 26. The exchange was made by Vasile Gliga, deputy foreign minister of Romania and Shaykh A. Moid, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to Romania. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 26 Jun 79 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT EANES

TANJUG on Tito-Eanes Talks

LD271512 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1309 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Brioni, June 27 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav President Tito and Portuguese President Eanes ended their talks here today with their joint evaluation that the visit was very successful, and their dialogue very friendly.

The two sides asserted their profound interest in having the Mediterranean become a zone of peace and cooperation, without nuclear weapons.

President Eanes had very warm words to say about President Tito's personality and his role in the world. He pointed out that the two sides have very close stands on major international problems.

In bilateral cooperation, it was evaluated, there are still fields to be promoted to reach the level of political relations.

This visit has a great importance not only for the promotion of bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and Portugal, but also for peace and security in Europe and the world at large, it was evaluated.

Emphasis was also laid on the significance of the nonaligned policy and movement as an independent non-bloc factor and on the significance of the nonaligned activities in the struggle for peace and security in the world as well as for the creation of more (?stable) economic relations among states. To achieve this the unity of the nonaligned movement is needed, and it can be realized, it was pointed out, only on the foundations of the original principles of the nonaligned policy and movement.

Also today, Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and his Portuguese colleague, Freitas Cruz, continued their talks on international questions and the problems of promotion of bilateral cooperation.

Eanes Belgrade Arrival

LD271320 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1216 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--Antonio dos Santos Ramalho Eanes, president of the Republic of Portugal, who is on an official visit to our country, arrived with his wife in Belgrade today after a 2-day stay on Brioni, where he had talks with President Tito. The Portuguese president was welcomed at Belgrade airport by Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and his wife.

TANJUG REPORTS 26 JUNE ACTIVITIES OF LCY DELEGATION IN U.S.

LD271236 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1101 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Washington, June 27 (TANJUG)--On the first day of its stay in Washington the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee delegation already had several meetings and talks with U.S. state officials and social and political figures. During the talks views were exchanged on relations between the two countries and on the two countries' international policy and activity. The Yugoslav delegation is headed by LCY Presidency member Tihomir Vlaskalic.

The delegation yesterday visited the State Department where Acting Secretary of State Warren Christopher and Undersecretary for Political Affairs Newsom presented the U.S. views on the development of Yugoslav-U.S. relations and on the U.S. foreign policy on the whole.

The Yugoslav delegation members put forward Yugoslav positions on basic international problems and particularly on the implementation and spreading of non-aligned policy.

A very interesting talk on the current situation in the socialist movement in the world and future trends was conducted with George Washington University professors. The university carries out research on the development of socialism in the world, and particularly in the socialist countries.

Members of the delegation spoke to the professors about the essence of the Yugoslav socio-political development, particularly self-management. The university professors stated that self-management in Yugoslavia is no longer considered simply as a Yugoslav experiment, because it represents a stable process with confirmed experience, and there are similar phenomena in other countries, too.

PRC GENERAL STAFF DEPUTY CHIEF MAKES BRIEF BELGRADE STOP

LD280920 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1616 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Yang Yong, deputy chief of the General Staff Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, has stopped briefly at Belgrade airport while flying through Yugoslavia's airspace. The guest from the PRC was welcomed by representatives of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army led by Col Gen Dusan Pekic. They had a brief friendly conversation.

LCY STUDY DELEGATION LEAVES BEIJING FOR SHANGHAI, HANGZHOU

LD271152 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1146 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Beijing--A study delegation of the LCY led by Svetozar Durutovic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, this afternoon left Beijing for Shanghai and Hangzhou, where it will continue its visit to the PRC. In Beijing the delegation had talks about the problems of the party development of the CCP, about the new tasks in the economy--in particular in agriculture--and about the activity of the people's militia, national relations [words indistinct]. Members of the delegation, which includes political personalities from all the republics and provinces, also visited a number of factories and had talks about the functioning of workers' congresses, the newly founded organs of workers' management in China.

STAMBOLIC-LED SERBIAN DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ROMANIA

LD280838 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1922 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 27 (TANJUG)--A republican Executive Council delegation of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Serbia, headed by republican Executive Council President Ivan Stambolic, today left for a three-day working visit to Romania, at the invitation of Romanian Vice-Premier Virgil Trofin. The delegation will discuss the promotion of economic and cultural cooperation with Romania. Particular stress will be laid on questions of mutual interest in connection with the further construction of the "Djerdap II" hydroelectric power system.

LCY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM VISIT TO DPRK 27 JUNE

LD280558 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1717 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 27 (TANJUG)--A League of Communists of Yugoslavia (L.C.Y.) study delegation, headed by L.C.Y. Central Committee member Veli Deva today returned from the Democratic Republic of Korea. In Korea, the L.C.Y. delegation studied the socio-economic relations and economic policy of the Workers' Party of Korea.

RADIO, TV COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH DPRK 25 JUNE

LD251042 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0958 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Pyongyang, June 25 (TANJUG)--An agreement on cooperation between the Yugoslav Radio-Television and the Committee of the Central Radio-Television of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was signed here today. The agreement envisages the exchange of radio and television news and other programmes, cooperation in technical development and the exchange of personnel.

The two delegations discussed the activities of the two countries' radio and television networks in the implementation of the actions agreed on in the committee for cooperation of broadcasting organizations of non-aligned countries.

LCY'S PAVLE GAZI RECEIVES ANGOLAN AGRICULTURE MINISTER

LD280836 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1924 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 27 (TANJUG)--Executive Secretary for the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency Pavle Gazi today received Manuel Medro Pacavira, Central Committee member of the MPLA-Party of Labour and minister of agriculture of Angola who is visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Yugoslav Government. In the ensuing friendly talk, views were exchanged on the experience and activities of socio-political organizations of the two countries in the development of their economic systems.

CYPRIOT SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

LD280556 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1752 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 27 (TANJUG)--The delegation of the Cypriot Socialist Party (EDEK) left Belgrade today, after a three-day visit to the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Yugoslavia. The Cypriot delegation was headed by the party's Chairman Vasos Lissaridhis.

USSR TU DELEGATION VISITS ZAGREB, HOLDS TALKS

AU261841 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Jun 79 p 6 AU

[Text] Zagreb--A delegation of the USSR All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions led by Aleksey Shibayev, chairman of the Central Council, arrived on a visit to the Socialist Republic of Croatia yesterday.

The Soviet trade union delegation, which is a guest of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation, yesterday visited the Council of the Croatian Trade Unions in Zagreb, where it had talks with representatives of the council.

Vlado Mihaljevic, chairman of the council, acquainted members of the delegation with the role and tasks of the trade unions in developing the socioeconomic relations and self-management, as well as with the manner in which the trade unions are organized in Croatia and with their activity in the Yugoslav trade union organizations, as well as with the activities in the sociopolitical communities and organizations in the republic.

BORBA CRITICIZES SOVIET HISTORY BOOK ON MACEDONIA

AU262055 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Jun 79 p 8 AU

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "This Week in the World: Corrections of History"]

[Text] The new edition of the "History of the Southern and Western Slavs" published by the Moscow State University makes an essential change in the position of Soviet historiography toward Macedonia and the Macedonian people. The previous edition by the same authors and publishers in 1969 spoke very objectively about the process of formation of the Macedonian nation.

The authors of the "History" now put all this in the context of the revolutionary past of the Bulgarian people and its statehood. They even omit the assessment that the "process of the creation of the Macedonian nation occurred in a complex situation in the sharp struggle between Serbia, Bulgaria and Greece." Instead of using the terms "Macedonian people" or "Macedonian nation," the authors now talk about "Macedonian tendencies," "the struggle in Macedonia" and the like. Even the Ilinden Uprising has been omitted from the chapter on the history of the Macedonian people and the struggle for the Macedonian language is reduced to "attempts to create a Macedonian dictionary and a primer."

The Soviet historians now subordinate everything to "Bulgarian progressive thought in the Balkans" even during the period of World War II. Ten years ago they mentioned the uprising of September 1944 (after the entry of the Red Army) but now the anti-fascist struggle is shifted back to 1941.

The question arises forcefully once again whether the authors, in their history, have replaced politics with a transparent intention. What sort of history--the steadiest branch of science--is this if it essentially changes the results of its research in 10 years? If something had to be changed, why did the Soviet historians not ask the Macedonians themselves?

If it is a question of politics, what is the use of falsifying the process of the formation of the Macedonian nation, which practically means the negation of the Macedonian nation and state? And this imposes the question of the attitude toward one of our republics and one of our nations and toward Yugoslavia as a whole, which is not only unscientific but also impermissible and dangerous. However, our history as well as our politics are written and created by our peoples.

SERGEJ KRAIGHER PREPARES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT TO ZAIRE

Meeting With Tito

LD280120 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1432 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Brioni--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, today received on Brioni Sergej Kraigher, member of the Presidency of the SFRY, before the latter's departure for an official friendly visit to the People's Republic of Zaire.

## Presidency Approval of Visit Program

LD280124 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1634 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 27 (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia member Sergej Kraigher will pay an official and friendly visit to the People's Republic of Zaire, June 29 to July 1, at the invitation of the Government of Zaire. The programme of Kraigher's visit was accepted at the Presidency session today.

## PRESIDENT TITO SENDS MESSAGE TO SELF-MANAGERS MEETING

LD280516 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1349 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Novi Sad, June 27 (TANJUG)--In a message to the participants in a self-managers meeting, which began today in Novi Sad, Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, Yugoslav President Tito expressed the conviction that their exchange of opinions will mean a new stimulus to the creative initiative of Yugoslav working people, in their efforts to make the self-managed planning a still more effective means of strengthening the power of united producers in the regulation of social reproduction and the increase in the general levels of organisation in the economy and society. President Tito called for the medium-term plans, now under preparation, to be based more on the scientific knowledge, interests of the workers, self-management agreements and accords.

## LAZAR KOLISEVSKI CHAIRS SESSION OF FEDERAL PRESIDENCY

LD272030 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1353 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A session of the SFRY Presidency was held today under the chairmanship of Vice President Lazar Kolisevski, and attended by the highest-ranking federal officials and representatives of the presidencies of the republics and autonomous provinces. Information was adopted on the forthcoming official and friendly visit to be paid to the Republic of Zaire by Sergej Kraigher, member of the SFRY Presidency.

The Presidency examined and adopted a report on the participation of the Yugoslav delegation in the ministerial meeting of the nonalined Coordination Bureau, which was held from 4 to 9 June this year in Colombo.

The Presidency was acquainted with a report from the session of the Federal Council for International Relations held on 7 May this year, at which a review was made of "The Program of Development of Long-Term Cooperation Between the SFRY and Neighboring Countries", and the Presidency gave a positive assessment to the consistent policy of goodneighborly relations as our country's permanent orientation deriving from the essence of the sociopolitical order and policy of nonalinement of Yugoslavia.

The Presidency was also acquainted with a report on the measures proposed by the Federal Executive Council in connection with the adoption of permanent solutions pertaining to the system for the elimination of the consequences of the catastrophic earthquake in the Socialist Republic of Montenegro. The Presidency gave a positive assessment to the activity and proposals of the Federal Executive Council which were drawn up in conjunction with the competent republican and provincial organs, and it stressed the need for adoption as soon as possible of decisions which will create the material prerequisites and other conditions for the full elimination of the consequences of the catastrophic earthquake, and which will insure the further socioeconomic development of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro. A number of other issues within the competence of the SFRY Presidency were also examined.

MIKULIC TOURS FILM DOCUMENTARY CENTER 26 JUNE

LD270637 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1353 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Branko Mikulic, chairman of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, with his associates today visited Filmske Novosti and acquainted himself with the latest achievements in the sphere of the informative film documentary and film newsreel.

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER FAILS TO ADOPT LAW ON LIQUID FUELS SAVING

AU271900 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 27 Jun 79 AU

[Slavoljub Slijepcevic report]

[Excerpt] At its session today the Federal Chamber of Yugoslavia's Assembly failed to adopt the proposed law temporarily prohibiting the construction of any projects using liquid fuels because a majority of Vojvodina delegates requested the introduction of special procedure in this connection. Slavoljub Slijepcevic reports:

Following a very lively and exhaustive discussion on this proposed law during which it was pointed out that its adoption is justified despite the fact that the Federal Executive Council had failed to take all the necessary steps to adopt the accord on petroleum, Djordje Petrovic used his constitutional right and, on behalf of a majority of Vojvodina delegates, requested that the special procedure should be followed in this connection. The explanation for this proposal was based on the conclusions of the Chamber of Associated Labor of the Vojvodina Assembly. According to these conclusions, the Federal Executive Council has failed to act in accordances with the constitution because extraordinary circumstances resulting in disruptions in the economy are required to justify the adoption of a law by urgent procedure.

As it was further stated, this regulation revises the plan documents and thereby to a great extent makes the fulfillment of the plan in the province more difficult. In this way a federal regulation essentially encroaches upon the sphere of those relations which are the responsibility of the republics and provinces.

In accordance with the rules of procedure of the Chamber, the delegates agreed to return the proposed law to the Federal Executive Council as its proposer for further consideration and for a further coordination of views on disputed questions. A report on this must be submitted by the Federal Executive Council to the Federal Chamber by 10 July to enable the Committee for Socioeconomic Relations to complete its debate on it by the time of the Chamber's next session.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM CONCLUSIONS ON COLLECTIVE WORK

LD261846 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1005 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At a session held on 19 June 1979 the LCY Central Committee Presidium, proceeding from the conclusions of the third session of the LCY Central Committee, examined LCY tasks in the realization of Comrade Tito's initiative concerning the promotion of collective work, responsibility and the further democratization of sociopolitical relations. The following conclusions were adopted at the session:

"Comrade Tito's initiative is based on the rich experience of all phases of our revolution and the democratic development of our socialist self-management society and constitutes an integral part of the overall activities of the 11th LCY Congress. It constitutes an important contribution in the delegate system to the creation of conditions in which working people will directly decide on the results of their work. It has exceptional importance for the socialization of political decisionmaking and the further democratization of overall relations in the League of Communists and society. For this reason it received the full support of communists, working people and citizens. Broad activity is currently underway in sociopolitical relations, work methods and organizations in order to strengthen collective work and decisionmaking. The acceptance of and political support for Comrade Tito's initiative, and the efforts to implement it creatively and consistently, express the developed socialist self-management consciousness of the working people and the unity and political stability of our community.

"At the 11th LCY Congress tasks were defined concerning the development of the political system of socialist self-management in order to adjust it more quickly and completely to self-management socioeconomic relations contained in the constitution and the law on associated labor. The consolidation and development of democratic relations in society as a whole, the consistent relization of the delegate system, more effective work by all political organs and institutions and the faster adjustment of organizations and work methods in the League of Communists and other sociopolitical organizations, self-management organizations and communities to the needs of the delegate system are crucial to the further development of the political system of socialist self-management.

"The degree of development in self-management socioeconomic and political relations, which rests on the equality, mutual dependence and responsibility of working people, their equal rights, mutual commitments and direct decisionmaking, demands the constant advancement of the content and method of work and of the organizational structure of forums, organs and bodies in order to strengthen collective work and responsibility.

"The conditions of the delegate system in which the working people, through the election of delegations and delegates, choose and constitute the forums and organs and insure direct influence on their work, collective work and responsibility, are the form of self-management decisionmaking which imply full equality and equal responsibility for every member of the forums, organs and institutions of the political system of socialist self-management. This work demands the joint and personal responsibility of every elected member both for the affairs and tasks directly entrusted to him and also for the work and decisionmaking of the organ as a whole.

"The realization of collective work and responsibility will contribute to more effective work and the active participation of all members of a collective organ and body in carrying out the functions entrusted to them. Its implementation in the League of Communists, sociopolitical organizations, delegate assemblies and all other collective state and self-management organs is an important prerequisite for the development of the delegate system and socialist self-management democracy.

"The consistent implementation of collective work and responsibility creates suitable conditions for the further democratization of cadre policy. This will contribute to the creation of a cadre base, the greater affirmation of personal abilities and knowledge, the creative and comradely involvement of cadres, and the prevention of the phenomena of careerism, authoritarian leadership, factional struggles for power and the privatization of social functions.

"Implementation of this principle in federal organs and leaderships (?will consolidate) the unity of the nations and nationalities, republics and provinces on the basis of full equality and the gains of the national liberation struggle and socialist revolution.

"Proceeding from the importance of Comrade Tito's initiative to the successful, all-round and stable development of our socialist self-management community and the continued development of the political system of socialist self-management; in order to establish unified ideopolitical positions and the immediate realization of LCY tasks regarding the principle of collective work and responsibility; and to implement a 1-year mandate for the president or chairman, the LCY Central Committee Presidium has adopted the following resolutions:

"1. The LCY Central Committee Presidium stresses that the consistent implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative is the direct and lasting task of communists in their struggle for the further democratization (?of relations). Communists must encourage the promotion of collective work and responsibility and the [words indistinct] more intensive struggle for the realization of the 11th LCY Congress decisions on the further strengthening and development of self-management socioeconomic relations and the political system of socialist self-management. This implies increased activity in the League of Communists and other socialist organizations for the continued development of socioeconomic relations in which self-management organized workers and working people manage the entire income and gains of social reproduction; for the more effective realization of the adopted development and economic stabilization policies; for the stimulation of the (?essence) of the delegate system; for the further construction of the socialist self-management nation of Yugoslavia as a united front of organized socialist forces, the political basis of the delegate system and the broadest organization of working people and citizens [words indistinct] for socialist self-management, brotherhood, unity and the equality of the nations and nationalities and the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces; and for the strengthening of all-people's defense and social self-protection and the consolidation of the independence and nonaligned position of our country. [passage indistinct]

"2. The adoption and consistent implementation of programs should insure organized and effective activity to promote collective work and responsibility and to realize the principle of a 1-year mandate, and to prevent unnecessary delays, opportunism and superficiality, [word indistinct] and bias in related decisions. The League of Communists must struggle resolutely for the more complete operation of all forums and organs on delegate bases. This will be achieved through the increased unity of the organs and forums and the (?electoral) base, broader influence of the delegate base on their work, more open and constant work in the development of democratic relations and the more correct distribution of rights, commitments and responsibility in the delegate base. For this reason it is necessary for communists to struggle more resolutely for the further democratization of the cadre policy, the public (?communist) assessment of the work of every organ and forum and their members, the more consistent assessment of cadres according to their capabilities, work contribution and moral and political characteristics and not according to hierarchical-bureaucratic logic. It is also necessary in order to strengthen their ideopolitical activity against the phenomena of decisionmaking outside the competent organs and bodies. Proceeding from this point, the LCY Central Committee Presidium emphasizes the need for communists to urge all organs and bodies to jointly examine their work in order to gain experience and establish the direct tasks in the promotion of collective work and the strengthening of responsibility in every forum and organ.

"To more fully implement collective work and responsibility and to apply the 1-year mandate on the functions of the president or chairman, changes and amendments will be necessary in certain regulations of the constitution, statutes and laws and in the composition, size and organization of certain organs and bodies in sociopolitical organizations and sociopolitical communities.

"This must be an integral part of the overall activity in realizing Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility.

"3. The development of the political system of socialist self-management and the increasingly successful functioning of the delegate system demand the more consistent implementation of the cadre policy and the principles of rotation and the substitution of cadres in functions. A more resolute opposition to tendencies [words indistinct] professionalism; and the return of cadres to associated labor at the end of their mandate in political functions. This is an important prerequisite for the further development of collective work and responsibility.

"At the same time, the promotion and development of collective work and responsibility and the application of the principle of the 1-year mandate will contribute to the more consistent realization of the cadre policy and the more effective struggle by the League of Communists to eliminate irregularities in its practical implementation.

"In the conditions of the delegate system and in accordance with the need for further training and adjustment of the League of Communists so that the delegate system may operate within it, that is, so that its organs can be represented by the delegations and delegates in the organs and bodies of the delegate assemblies and the Socialist Alliance of Working People, it is necessary to (?grasp) and realize the principle of decreasing the number of functions in the organs of the League of Communists. Therefore, the composition of republican central committee presidiums, provincial committees and town and municipal committees of the League of Communists should be examined and, following an exchange of views in the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the relevant conclusions should be adopted.

"4. The LCY Central Committee Presidium particularly stresses that in the League of Communists and other sociopolitical organizations and sociopolitical communities, within the framework of an integral activity program, concrete measures should be developed and political, cadre, organizational and normative preparations be carried out for the introduction of the 1-year mandate for the president or chairman.

"Communists urge that the forums and organs of sociopolitical organizations, from the municipalities to the federation, adopt concrete positions on the introduction of the 1-year mandate for the president or chairman, beginning from the standpoint of their own conditions.

"Communists must insure that action programs are adopted to introduce the 1-year mandate for the presidents of presidiums of the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces and the presidents of the sociopolitical community assemblies and to introduce a 2-year mandate for presidents of the sociopolitical community assemblies executive organs.

"It is the task of communists to contribute to an organized approach to the study of the possibilities and methods of applying the principle of the 1-year mandate for the presidents or chairmen of self-management interest community assemblies and their organs and bodies, and other community associations and social organizations.

"The LCY Central Committee Presidium believes that the principle of the 1-year mandate for the president should be applied in the central and provincial committees 1 year before the next LC republican congresses and provincial conferences. The principle of the 1-year mandate for the presidents of the socialist republic and socialist autonomous province presidiums should be implemented during the mandate period as soon as the relevant preparations are completed.

"In this mandate period the relevant measures and necessary decisions should be made to allow the introduction of the 1-year mandate for the presidents of the sociopolitical community assemblies. At the same time preparations should be made to introduce the 2-year mandate for the presidents of the sociopolitical community assembly executive organs.

"The LCY Central Committee Presidium will direct the activity of the LC members, particularly those LCY Central Committee members assigned to the organs and forums of the sociopolitical organizations in the federation, and will coordinate activity to introduce and implement the 1-year mandate, thereby insuring the uniform representation of the republics and provinces in the most responsible functions.

"5. In the organs and forums in which the amendment of the existing normative acts is not connected with constitutional changes, communists, along with the working people, must involve themselves in organizational, normative and cadre preparations and the implementation of the 1-year mandate for the president or chairman. Where changes are necessary in the relevant regulations of the constitutions, communists must contribute to the preparation of the proposed changes in constitutional commissions and the adoption of these changes during this mandate.

"The LCY Central Committee Presidium will initiate efforts in the Federal Council for questions of the social order and the SFRY Assembly Commission for Constitutional Questions regarding the preparation of these amendments to the constitution that are necessary for the realization of the principle of the 1-year mandate. Similar measures in relevant organs should be adopted by the presidiums of the republican central committees and the provincial committees of the League of Communists.

"The LCY Central Committee Presidium emphasizes that the constitutional changes regarding collective work and the 1-year mandate should be reduced to the immediate questions concerning the organization and the composition of the organs and the duration of the mandate for the president or chairman.

"6. In the struggle to realize Comrade Tito's initiative in the organizations of associated labor, primary attention must be devoted to the consistent realization of the constitution and law on associated labor.

"The struggle to realize the constitutional essence of the basic organizations of associated labor, the development of socialist self-management, the strengthening of the responsibility and efficiency of labor on the part of the self-management and management organs in the fulfillment of their tasks, and the struggle for economic stabilization and greater labor productivity are the basic tasks of the League of Communists. This orientation will at the same time be the most valuable contribution to the development and promotion of collective work and responsibility in the self-management mechanism and an effective form of struggle against negative phenomena in the development of socialist self-management socioeconomic relations in associated labor.

"7. To further practical realization of the constitutional concept of the commune is one of the priority tasks of communists in the struggle to implement the 11th LCY Congress decisions on the further development of the political system of socialist self-management. The basis of this should be a critical analysis of the implementation of the constitutional role of the organs and institutions of the communal political system in order to further democratize and socialize their relations, decisionmaking and overall activity. Communists should insure through increased participation that the municipality develops more as a community in which the integral system of complex self-managing and democratic relations and cooperation among the working people and citizens and their basic organizations of associated labor and communities is implemented.

"They should also insure that the relations among local and self-managing interest communities, their delegations, sociopolitical organizations and other organs of social creativity in them and in the municipality as a whole are improved. The LCY Central Committee Presidium notes that organized and programmed promotion of collective work and responsibility in the commune will contribute considerably to the implementation of these tasks.

"In the struggle to further democratize social relations and promote collective work and responsibility in local communities, communists should seek the consistent implementation of the constitutional role of local communities for the fullest possible development of the democratic method of work and decisionmaking and for the most efficient possible implementation of the functions of the organs and bodies of local communities. There is no need to change the mandate of these organs at present.

"8. The LCY Central Committee Presidium stresses the need for LC organizations and organs to encourage scientific research and the dissemination of information concerning the critical assessment of practices and work methods in the League of Communists so that collective work, responsibility and democratization of overall sociopolitical relations will continue to be developed.

"It is the obligation of communists in the public information media to insure the fuller dissemination of information to the working people and citizens regarding the implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative.

"9. The Central Committees of the republics and the provincial committees of the League of Communists should adopt concrete programs to promote collective work and responsibility in the organs of the League of Communists. The LCY Central Committee Presidium will coordinate this activity.

"In preparation for the session of the LCY Central Committee which will discuss the ideopolitical level of training of the League of Communists for the implementation of its leading role in society, with particular reference to the place and role of the municipal organization of the League of Communists in the policial system of socialist self-management. [sentence as received]. The LCY Central Committee Presidium, the central committees of the republics and provincial committees of the League of Communists should determine the immediate tasks of communists in implementing Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility and the application of the principle of the 1-year mandate in municipal conferences and committees of the League of Communists.

"In the struggle to further consolidate democratism and collective work and responsibility in basic organizations, the greatest attention should be paid to the implementation of the leading ideopolitical role of the LCY in the political system of socialist self-management and the participation of all its members in determining and implementing the policy, decisions and attitudes of the basic organization. There is no need to alter the mandate of the secretariats and secretaries of basic organizations at the present time. The greatest attention should be paid to the consolidation of the role of the basic organization of the League of Communists [words indistinct] the responsibility of the secretariats and secretaries as their executive organs.

"The LCY Central Committee Presidium stresses that in implementing Comrade Tito's initiative on the application of the 1-year mandate in organizations and organs of the League of Communists, the cadre preparation for the composition of organs has particular significance. It should contribute to the further consolidation of the unity of organs and to the development of democratic relations in them, and to greater efficiency in the work and to the strengthening of individual and collective responsibility.

"10. The LCY Central Committee Presidium will monitor, direct and coordinate the entire activity of the League of Communists in implementing Comrade Tito's initiative and, together with the LCY commission for statutory questions, will organize the work on the timely preparation of proposals for necessary changes in the LCY statute.

"The Presidium will regularly inform the LCY Central Committee of the results of this activity."

NIN REVIEWS LCY'S 'NEW ORIENTATION,' ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES

AU272010 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1481 27 May 79 pp 5-7 AU

[Stevan Nikisic article: "What Is Changing? Communists in the System"]

[Summary] Following the recently adopted amendment to the rules of procedure of the LCY Central Committee Presidium stipulating that henceforth the term of office of the secretary of the Presidium will be 2 years instead of 4 years, Dusan Dragosavac was appointed to replace Stane Dolanc as secretary of the Presidium. "Thus, what certain organs and organizations had begun to implement already prior to this has now found its expression also in this case in the spirit of President Tito's well-known initiative on collective work and leadership which implies among other things also a shortening of the term of office for certain positions.

"However, the changes noted here are only part and, indeed, only a minor part, of what has been changing in the entire League of Communists as well as within its highest organs in the federation in the recent period." The adoption and publication of the rules of procedure of the LCY Central Committee Presidium last fall represented "a precedent of a special kind in the history of the international workers movement because it had never happened until that time that a party would make public an act by which it determined the rules of behavior of members of its highest leadership."

The 11th LCY Congress introduced a new position, that is, the position of the chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium with a 1-year term of office. Branko Mikulic is the current chairman. "What does the chairman do? He is some kind of a 'primus inter pares' (first among equals) and has the rights and the obligations which he fulfills exclusively 'in agreement with and by the authority of the LCY president.' He presides over the sessions when the president is prevented from attending, carries out the necessary preparations for sessions, carries out consultations and makes proposals.

"But there is yet another and lesser known detail: Who can--or more correctly--who of the members of the Presidium at certain times cannot be elected chairman? Since one of the members of the Presidium holds the position of the secretary (Dusan Dragosavac now and Stane Dolanc before him), it is natural that this member cannot be simultaneously also chairman of the Presidium. However, there is also a rule that the secretary and the chairman of the Presidium may not be from the same republic. This means that during the next 2 years no member of the Presidium from the League of Communists of Croatia can be elected as Presidium chairman, and vice versa, Stane Dolanc or one of the members of the Presidium from the Socialist Republic of Slovenia now do have the possibility to be elected to this position whereas they have had no such possibility until now."

The duties and responsibilities of the Presidium secretary have also been precisely determined and each of the nine executive secretaries of the Presidium has been assigned his own department, that is, his own sector of social life in which he is responsible for the implementation of the conclusions and the policy of the Presidium. "But the executive secretaries nevertheless do not form some kind of special organ or body. [paragraph continues]

"There is no provision anywhere for any possibility for all nine of them to make joint decisions or adopt any collective decisions. Herein lies the specific characteristic of this new position."

However, the greatest changes made in the League of Communists are not those made in its organization, including the organization of its leadership. The greatest change is rather "a question of 'a new orientation' which was confirmed by the congress and which can be expressed in the briefest form by the slogan of 'acting within the system.'" The essence of this orientation then is that "the League of Communists must act 'within' the self-managing system at all levels ranging from the workers' councils of basic organizations of associated labor to the highest forms of organization and decision-making of the associated labor," including all assemblies, sociopolitical and social organizations.

"This orientation to activity 'within the system' rather than 'outside' or 'above' it represents a conclusion of the 11th LCY Congress and must be carried out in the entire country and in all organizations of the League of Communists. However, it is difficult to say at this time to what extent this has already become reality in the way it has been done at the level of the federation. A group of members of the Central Committee has been charged with the task of 'monitoring' the first experiences in ths respect and of preparing a detailed analysis of everything in this connection. This analysis ('of the ideological-political and organizational preparation for fulfilling the leading role in the society') should especially provide valid answers about the situation in the communal organizations of the League of Communists. Several members of this group headed by Zivan Vasiljevic have already opened the first talks in this connection in Serbia in recent days. Since the task facing them is voluminous, it is likely that their work will continue all the way to the fall. At that time then the Central Committee will be able at one of its sessions to make a real appraisal of the implementation of the congress' decisions in this sphere and evaluate the first experiences."

COLLECTIVE WORK INITIATIVE SPREADS TO SOCIETIES, ASSOCIATIONS

AU271359 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Jun 79 p 3 AU

[D. Vucinic report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 1 June--The executive organs of the majority of the social organizations and associations in the federation have already discussed the preparations for the implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative on the introduction or advancement of collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility as an integral part of the improvement of our overall self-managing and delegate system.

The idea has been unreservedly supported among the membership of several millions. How far has one got in practice, to what extent have these organizations analyzed their experiences and how are they preparing to further improve their work methods and the socialization of their activities: This was the subject of the discussion at today's session of the Coordination Committee of the SAWP Federal Presidium on the implementation of Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility in social organizations and associations of citizens.

Formally Based on Delegate Principles

At the session chaired by Marin Cetinic one could hear the common assessemnt that there has not been much formal professionalism in social organizations and associations until now.

But there have been and there exist professional hidebound attitudes in decisionmaking forums and the cultivation of the idea that enthusiastic individuals with whom the "fate" of a society or association has usually been linked are "irreplaceable."

Therefore it is necessary in the coming period to carry out a broad, constant and continuous action for the strengthening of the role of the membership and its greater influence in decisionmaking and for the advancement of the delegate system.

Josip Tomc spoke about the preparations for the practical implementation of the initiative on collective work and responsibility in 400 clubs of the Yugoslav Automobile and Motor Federation. Among other things he pointed out that some organizational changes have been carried out. Out of large clubs with 3,000, 6,000 and more thousand members, small societies and sections have been formed with local communities and work collectives.

SAWP PRESIDIUM ADOPTS CONCLUSION ON ECONOMIC TRENDS

AU261930 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Jun 79 p 3 AU

["Conclusion" of the SAWP Federal Conference Presidium on the current economic trends at the beginning of the year and on the SAWP tasks in this connection, adopted on 30 May 1979]

[Text] At its session, held on 23 May 1979, the SAWP Federal Conference Presidium discussed topical questions of the implementation of the policy of socioeconomic development at the beginning of the year and the tasks which the organizations and organs of the Socialist Alliance face in this connection. The discussion proceeded from the basic positions of the Federal Executive Council and from the discussions held on these problems in the SAWP Federal Conference section for socioeconomic questions of the standard of living in the society and the section for socioeconomic relations in agriculture and rural areas, as well as in the committee for social saving action.

Accepting these assessments and positions, the Presidium points out that at the beginning of the year a perceptible strengthening of inflationary tendencies and certain disturbances in the reproduction process occurred, and that certain vital goals of the development policy for 1979 are not being implemented.

The continuation of these trends could seriously jeopardize the working people's efforts in the struggle for the further development of production forces and self-management. For this reason the Presidium considers that in associated labor and in all other circles it is urgently necessary to develop the broadest possible political activity aimed at implementing the policy of stabilization, strengthening the position of workers in associated labor and further developing self-managing socioeconomic relations. For this reason the Presidium calls on all organizations and organs of the Socialist Alliance to work and to wage the broadest possible political actions and thus to contribute to the following:

A. Link the implementation of the development policy and the economic stabilization policy as closely as possible with the implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative on personal and common responsibility of the organs of the sociopolitical organizations, the delegate assemblies and all state and other self-managing organs;

B. Strengthen in all self-managing organizations and communities the attitude and discipline of the proponents of self-managing decisionmaking on implementing the development and economic stabilization policy, to critically analyze one's own work and behavior and to determine the reasons for nonimplementing the accord on realizing the development and economic stabilization policy and on the basis of this to determine, with a concrete program, the further tasks to implement this policy as consistently as possible;

C. Achieve that the working people and citizens organized in a self-managing manner overcome in every circle, as much as possible with their own forces, the current problems and difficulties, that they do not wait for measures and solutions of factors outside associated labor, but rather that they--through their own efforts--intensify rational and economical operations, increase productivity and realize economies in production and consumption;

D. Systematically follow the implementation of the adopted measures and their effects and, according to the need and possibilities, to supplement them and replace them with corresponding self-managing agreements and accords;

E. Unconditionally abandon investments without a proper backing and to prevent an increase in general and common expenditures;

F. Intensify the preparations for adopting new medium-term plans and to link them as closely as possible with the efforts to overcome the negative tendencies in economic operations;

G. Consistently implement the agreed policy on economic relations with foreign countries with a broader self-managing involvement of working people;

H. Realize a timely and organized supply of the market with quality and diverse products at the most stable prices possible;

I. Remove all negative phenomena and to ensure an effective functioning of the unified Yugoslav market;

J. More critically perceive the requests for increasing and extending social rights and to coordinate them in accordance with the material possibilities of the society;

K. More speedily embark on revising all regulations which without any actual bases impose an additional burden on the organizations of associated labor and citizens and which increase the administration, something that leads to greater and greater costs.

The Presidium advises all organizations and organs of the Socialist Alliance to be initiators of concrete discussions on economic problems and activities aimed at further developing self-managing socioeconomic relations on the bases of which it is possible to resolve permanently and effectively all questions of the development and economic stabilization policy. Belgrade, 30 May 1979.

BAKALI ADDRESSES KOSOVO YOUTH CONFERENCE ON ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE

LD270741 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1440 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Pristina--At its session today the Presidium of the Provincial Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation [SSO] of Kosovo examined the results of the practical training of the young people of this province for all-people's defense and social self-protection, and laid down tasks concerning the development of the unified defense and protection system.

It was noted at the session, which was attended by Mahmut Bakali, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo; Mehmet Malici, president of the SUBNOR [veterans association] Provincial Committee; Azem Vlasi, secretary of the Kosovo SSO Provincial Conference; and Obren Kosutic, chief of the Civil Protection Provincial Staff, that the young generation in Kosovo was resolved to defend the achievements of our revolution and the values of nonalined socialist and self-management Yugoslavia.

In the present Kosovo SSO activity, it was said, good results have been achieved in incorporating young people in the implementation of the all-people's defense and social self-protection concepts, in its ideopolitical training and in the development of its awareness concerning these matters.

It was agreed that through various forms the young generation had to go on being prepared even more intensively for defense and to recognize enemies of all colors and establish material and cadre conditions for the successful implementation of our defense concept.

Taking part in the work of the session Mahmut Bakali, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, said that the involvement of the Kosovo youth in the all-people's defense and social self-protection system stemmed from its orientation and resolve to defend successfully both the achievements of our revolution and the basic values of socialist self-management democracy, and to defend and constantly develop socialist self-management, national equality and brotherhood and unity, independence and the nonalined policy of our country.

Proceeding from the ideopolitical orientation and stands of the 11th congress of the LCY, Mahmut Bakali went on to speak more extensively about the directions of the development of the unified system of defense and self-protection of our society against any onslaughts of external and internal enemies.

BORBA ARTICLE DISCUSSES ECONOMIC PROBLEMS IN KOSOVO

AU261421 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Jun 79 p 4 AU

[M. Daci article: "Stabilization: Old Behavior"]

[Text] Pristina, June--The action for economic stabilization must not be a campaign. This is stressed throughout Kosovo. However, although subjective forces have been set into motion in a large number of organizations of associated labor, no results have yet been achieved of which it could be said that they represent a turning point in economic operations. Namely, shortcomings and weaknesses have been perceived in many collectives, but not enough has been done on taking concrete measures to remove them.

Since the beginning of the year, the Kosovo Combine at Obilic near Pristina, one of the largest economic plants in the province, has not fulfilled its production plans for coal, electric energy and the chemical industry. The Belacevac and the Dobro Selo coal mines produced 12 percent less lignite than planned, while five thermoelectric powerplants failed to fulfill their 4-month production plan by 10 percent. The chemical industry causes great headaches because it has failed to utilize over half of its plant capacity.

The reasons for failing to fulfill the production plans are to a great extent of a subjective nature. It is noted that responsibility is not up to standard, working time is not used economically and absenteeism and "sick leaves" are frequent. For instance, data show that in the first 4 months of this year 230 workers of the Belacevac strip mine were absent from work exactly 30 days.

During working time each worker on average works a full 90 minutes less than he should. At the same time, overtime has increased by 50 percent.

These facts are not new as regards the Kosovo Combine. Similar occurrences were noted last year and in previous years, when appeals were made for mobility in implementing the production plans, as this is the case now. However, the effects of mobility do not guarantee that the lost production will be made up, particularly since summer vacation time is coming up, when work will be carried out with a reduced labor force. Practice also shows that in the past there were great actions aimed at achieving economic stabilization, but that each of these actions were more or less of a campaign-like nature.

For this reason this time all subjective forces, led by the League of Communists, must engage themselves to the maximum in implementing economic stabilization. It is absolutely necessary to achieve a consistent implementation of the adopted programs of activity in all basic organizations of associated labor, to insure that their implementation is constantly checked and to take measures as regards responsibility, up to the point of dismissing from their posts all those who have an irresponsible attitude to the set tasks, as was stressed at a recent session of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo.

CROATIAN YOUTH FEDERATION ELECTS PRESIDIUM 26 JUNE

LD270626 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1513 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] Zagreb--The Republican Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Croatia today elected a new presidium of 23 members as the collective leading organ. Mladen Pejnovic, up to now president of the youth organization of Croatia, was elected first president with a restricted mandate.

SECOND NUCLEAR POWERPLANT TO BE CONSTRUCTED NEAR ZAGREB

LD271046 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0949 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb, June 27 (TANJUG)--The location for the second Yugoslav nuclear power plant has been selected: It is to be built in the village Prevlaka on the river Sava (Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Croatia), not far from Zagreb. It is scheduled to go into operation by 1990. This has been stated by the Croatian Electricity Board Director Rade Pavlovic, who pointed out that only nuclear power plants can ensure that Croatia receives regular electricity supplies. The first Yugoslav nuclear plant is under construction in Krsko, north-east region of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Slovenia.

The next nuclear plants will, however, have to [be] built on the sea coast--Pavlovic is categoric. They require a lot of water and only the Adriatic is capable of supplying those amounts. The second Yugoslav nuclear plant was primarily planned to be built on the island of Vir, near Zadar. Citizens from Zadar and the surrounding area protested against this decision, so this location was abandoned. The richest oil fields and the two largest oil refineries, Rijeka and Sisak, are in the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Croatia.

BRIEFS

DEPARTING VIETNAMESE AMBASSADOR--Belgrade--Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, has received Nguyen Than Ha, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in Belgrade, prior to his departure from our country. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Jun 79 p 6 AU]